

## BOLSHEVIKI STAND BY PEACE TREATY; VOTE IS 453 TO 30

Ryazanow and Professional  
Unions Quit Party At  
Moscow

## TROTSKY UP AGAIN Named To Head Military Affairs, Replacing Krylenko

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
Petrograd, March 14.—A meeting  
of the Bolshevik members of the  
Moscow Conference decided by a  
majority of 453 votes against 30 to  
ratify the Peace Treaty.

Ryazanow, the well-known theorist  
of Bolshevism, and the representa-  
tives of all the professional  
unions left the Party after this de-  
cision.

Trotsky has been appointed Com-  
missionary of Military Affairs and the  
post of Commander-in-Chief has  
been abolished.

Communication by telephone be-  
tween Petrograd and Helsingfors  
has been interrupted for two days.  
The reason is not known.

The German troops who have  
occupied Abo, in Finland, numbered  
3,000 with artillery. They came  
from Aaland Island. The town was  
bombarded for half-an-hour. Three  
Russian torpedo-boats and a number  
of minesweepers were seized by the  
enemy.

Zurich, March 14.—The German  
Agrarian newspapers are urging that  
all males in the occupied Russian  
territories should be transported to  
Germany in order to furnish cheap  
agricultural labor.

London, March 14.—A telegram  
from Stockholm states that a num-  
ber of British and American subjects  
who left Finland in neutral vessels  
have been captured and those of  
military age sent to Germany.

Stockholm, March 14.—The Ger-  
mans have ordered the inhabitants  
of the Aaland Islands to surrender all  
their weapons and have abolished  
the right of meeting.

Petrograd, March 13.—The official  
Maximalist journals are now ap-  
pearing in Moscow.

The first number of the Moscow  
Isvestia declares that the Allies must  
not be deceived by the Brest-Litovsk  
Treaty, which, like the Treaty of  
Tilsit, will only result in awakening  
the slumbering forces of Russia to  
break the German yoke.

London, March 14.—The Petrograd  
correspondent of the Daily Express  
states that most of the Russian  
Black Sea Fleet is still at Odessa but  
all merchantmen have been trans-  
ferred to Sevastopol.

## Failure Of Torpedo Saved Hospital Ship

Submarine Fired Two At Guild-  
ford Castle; One Enters  
Hold Without Exploding

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
London, March 14.—Wounded  
soldiers who were on board the  
hospital-ship Guildford Castle when  
it was attacked, interviewed at  
Bristol, stated that the ship left  
South Africa on February 15 with 450  
wounded from German East Africa  
and also doctors, nurses and ambu-  
lances. The ship had been newly  
painted.

An enemy submarine attacked at  
5.30 on Sunday afternoon west of  
Lundy Island. One torpedo missed.  
The other struck the ship aft below  
the water line on the port side, fail-  
ing to explode but made a big hole which  
flooded part of the ship. The water-  
tight doors were closed, the wound-  
ed brought on deck and the boats  
half-lowered. The wireless brought  
five destroyers to the vessel within  
five minutes, but it was found that  
the damage was not serious and the  
ship proceeded at full speed for  
Avonmouth.

## Hsu Shih-chang Asked To Form A Cabinet

President Feng called on former  
Premier Hsu Shin-chang yesterday  
afternoon and asked him to organize  
a new cabinet, according to a tele-  
gram from Peking last night.

## Japan's Object To Save Russia From Control By Germany, Says Balfour

Foreign Secretary Answers Argument Against Proposal  
Of Expedition Into Siberia; Country Now  
At Mercy Of Teutons

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 14.—In the House  
of Commons today Mr. A. J. Balfour,  
Secretary of State for Foreign  
Affairs, spoke on the Russo-Japan-  
ese situation in reply to Mr. H. B.  
Lees-Smith, Liberal, M. P. for  
Northampton, who declared that  
there is no evidence that the large  
numbers of German prisoners in  
Siberia are armed or that Germany  
intended to dissipate her forces by a  
mad expedition to Siberia.

Mr. Lees-Smith added that the  
policy of President Wilson was  
utterly at variance with the policy of  
Lord Robert Cecil. If Japan entered  
Russia, the territory she occupied  
would not be returned. There was  
no possible danger of Germany  
occupying Siberia, and the interven-  
tion of Japan would drive Russia  
into the orbit of the diplomacy of  
the Central Powers.

Mr. A. MacCallum Scott, Liberal  
M. P. for Glasgow affirmed that the  
real danger was the northwest  
frontier of India, Afghanistan and  
Persia.

Mr. Balfour stated that he thought  
it impossible in the middle of a  
European war to have found a re-  
medy for the misfortunes of Russia.  
He was an optimist with regard to  
Russia, though he was not optimis-  
tic about the immediate future.  
The policy of the Bolsheviks had  
rendered the country helpless before  
the aggression of the Germans. The  
Bolsheviks now desired to recon-  
stitute their army and would doubt-  
less welcome British assistance in  
doing so, but the improvisation of  
the new instrument could not be  
achieved in a day.

It would have taken years, Mr.  
Balfour continued, to garner the  
beneficent fruits of the Revolution  
in time of peace. How could the

process be carried on in a time of  
war with a remorseless and un-  
scrupulous enemy at the gate  
handling Russia at its own sweet  
will? That was the problem before  
the Allies.

If the time came for Japanese aid,  
two points must be remembered. The  
Japanese would be the friends and  
allies of Russia against Germany and  
their object would be the preserva-  
tion of Russia against Germany.

He did not suggest that Germany  
might send a military expedition to  
Vladivostok, which, from a military  
point of view, would be a fatal waste  
of time. But Russia today lay abso-  
lutely derelict upon the waters,  
disastrously open from end to end for  
German penetration. Apparently  
Mr. Lees-Smith was ignorant how far  
this penetration has already gone; A  
German officer in Russia would be  
safer than an Allied officer, while only  
one bank is allowed to carry on busi-  
ness in Moscow, and it is a German  
bank.

Russia sincerely desired to resist  
German penetration, but, having de-  
stroyed every instrument of resistance,  
was helpless. Therefore why cannot  
the Allies supply what is lacking?

In graphic terms the Secretary for  
Foreign Affairs outlined, in prophecy,  
Russia's future with Germany follow-  
ing her time-worn plan of fostering  
disorder. Germany always wished to  
encourage disorder in any other coun-  
try but her own: if a country was  
republican Germany endeavored to  
introduce absolutism and if a coun-  
try was under an absolute govern-  
ment she wished to encourage rebel-  
lion. Her game was to make other  
countries weak by stirring up divi-  
sions. Unchecked therefore, Germany  
would strive for perpetual disorders  
in Russia with the inevitable result—  
because national unity in Russia is  
a present at a low ebb.

## AMERICAN ARMY HOLDS FIRST TRENCHES TAKEN

Line Captured By Them In  
Luneville Sector Is  
Consolidated

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
London, March 15.—The corre-  
spondent with the American Army  
in France reports that the Ameri-  
can troops in the Luneville sector  
have retained and consolidated the  
enemy trenches, northeast of Badon-  
viller, which they captured during  
a recent raid. This is the first per-  
manent American advance in  
France and enables the Americans  
and French to operate on higher  
ground. A feeble attempt made by  
the Germans to retake the position  
was repulsed.

## Erzerum Taken, Says Turkish Communique

Credit Armenians With Serious  
Resistance Which Moslem  
Hordes Overcame

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
London, March 14.—(By wire-  
less).—A Turkish official com-  
munique issued on the 12th reports:  
We have entered Erzerum despite  
the serious resistance of the Armeni-  
ans.  
London, March 15.—The Turkish  
assertion that there was severe  
fighting with Armenian bands who  
set Erzerum on fire prior to the  
Turkish occupation is regarded as a  
sinister warning of fresh massacres  
of the Armenians.

## Britain Will Send Commerce Attaches To China And Japan

Shanghai And Hongkong To Be  
Among Ports Where They  
Will Be Stationed

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
London, March 14.—Mr. A. H. Steel-  
Maitland states that Commercial  
Attaches will be appointed to China  
and also to Shanghai, Hongkong and  
Japan.

## U.S. WILL SEND MUCH MORE MEAT TO ALLIES

Expect To Increase Shipments  
By 50 Percent From Big  
Surplus Now On Hand

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
Washington, March 14.—The ex-  
ports of meat to the Allies will be  
increased at least 50 per cent shortly  
for the purpose of building up the  
Allies' reserves from the great sur-  
plus accumulated in the United  
States.

## AMERICA IMPRESSED BY MESSAGE TO SOVIETS

Interprets It As Wilson's De-  
claration Of No Peace If  
Russia Is Despoiled

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
London, March 14.—Telegrams from  
Washington state that President  
Wilson's recent message to the Con-  
gress of Soviets, which was in de-  
fiance of all diplomatic conventions,  
has greatly impressed the American  
people. It is interpreted as demon-  
strating to Germany that America will  
not accept a peace which restores  
France, Italy and Belgium at the  
expense of the democracies in Eastern  
Europe. This issue especially appeals  
to the immense foreign-born popula-  
tion of the United States.  
Officials in touch with President  
Wilson anticipate peace proposals by  
Germany aiming at a free hand in  
Russia. They declare that President  
Wilson will regard this as a sacrifice  
of principle which he will never ac-  
cept.

## Yochow Recaptured After Hard Battle

Yochow was completely retaken  
yesterday morning by Northern  
troops following one of the most  
sanguinary battles fought since the  
resumption of hostilities between the  
North and the South, according to a  
Hankow telegram last night. An-  
other telegram from Peking con-  
firmed the report.

## U. S. Grenade Hurlers Helped By Baseball Experience



Their early training on the baseball diamonds has enabled the American troopers in France to become experts in the throwing of hand grenades. The hand grenade is about the same size as a baseball and is an important weapon in defense and offense. Where the lines are close the bombmen hurl the grenades into the enemy trenches and also use them to repel an attack. The "Sammies" shown in the picture are practising with grenades in a trench back of the old lines in France.

## ALLIES PLAN TO TAKE DUTCH SHIPS IN PORTS

Failure Of Efforts To Reach  
Agreement With Holland  
Prompts Act

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 14.—It is under-  
stood that the Allied Governments  
intend to avail themselves of the  
Right of Angary, as provided in In-  
ternational Law, and to take over  
for the duration of the war the  
Dutch shipping presently lying in  
Allied ports.

It is recalled that the Germans  
exercised this right in 1917 when  
they destroyed the British vessels  
lying in the River Seine, subsequent-  
ly paying compensation.

The Allies will secure good freight  
for the ships taken over, which will  
be insured, and efforts will be made  
to replace them as early as possible  
after the declaration of peace if they  
are sunk in the danger-zone.

A similar arrangement has already  
been welcomed by other neutral na-  
tions.

The foregoing decision clearly  
shows that there is no question of  
the Allies treating the Dutch unfair-  
ly or acting in the iniquitous fashion  
which has characterized German  
methods towards Holland, such as  
torpedoing of Dutch shipping with-  
out compensation. Earlier protract-  
ed negotiations in order to arrive at  
a "modus vivendi" by means of  
which the Dutch could receive food  
in exchange for the use of their  
ships, resulted abortively owing to  
the pressure of Germany on Holland.

It is emphasized that the taking  
over of these ships will still enable  
Holland to trade with the Dutch  
East Indies and that the maintenance  
of the Dutch Colonial Empire is  
equally important to Allied as to  
Dutch interests.

New York March 14.—The Wash-  
ington correspondent of the Associat-  
ed Press states that the United States  
and Great Britain have finally not-  
ified Holland that unless the pending  
agreement regarding the use by the  
Allies of Dutch ships is accepted by  
the 18th the ships will be taken over  
and ample food will be placed at  
the disposal of Holland if she sends  
ships to transport it.

Officials point out that the neces-  
sity imposed on the Allies of feeding  
neutrals demands the use of every  
available ton of shipping. The United  
States and Great Britain will go no  
further than Holland proposed until  
the threats of Germany prevented  
her carrying out a voluntary agree-  
ment.

The Hague, March 13.—A note  
issued by the Minister for Foreign  
Affairs with reference to the negotia-  
tions for an economic arrangement  
with the Allies said that it is pro-  
posed to place half a million tons of  
Dutch transatlantic shipping at the  
disposal of the Allies and, in return,  
America proposes to export one  
hundred thousand tons of wheat to  
Holland.

## HAYASHI BACK IN PEKING

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
Peking, March 16.—The Japanese  
Minister, Baron Hayashi, has arrived.

## America Ready With Several Divisions Of Her New Forces

First National Army Fit For  
Service, Says Gratified  
War Department

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Washington, March 13.—Several  
divisions of the 1st American National  
Army have been ordered to be in  
readiness for active service. The  
War Department is gratified at the  
results of their intensive training.

## Falkenhayn Slated For Western Front

Former Commander To Resume  
Station, Is Forecast Of  
Amsterdam Despatch

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 14.—A telegram  
from Amsterdam states that General  
von Falkenhayn has recently arrived  
at German Headquarters and he will  
probably assume an important com-  
mand on the Western Front.

## BRITAIN MUST CARRY BURDEN OF ALLIANCE

German Troops Massed In  
Blocks Before British  
Front In West

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 14.—Speaking at  
Bristol yesterday Sir Auckland Geddes  
said that the failure of Russia and  
the consequent release of German  
prisoners of war had altered the  
balance of the war, straining Great  
Britain unprecedentedly. 1,600,000  
enemy troops could be transferred to  
the West. The main burden of the  
alliance at present rests on this coun-  
try. The German armies were dis-  
tributed equally in France and Fland-  
ers but on the British front they  
were massed in great blocks. If Ger-  
many saw her chance, she would  
strike not only at our forces but at  
the heart of England. We could meet  
the blow if we all pulled together.  
The army was now taking men up to  
the age of 43 and men up to 50 were  
wanted for Home Defence.

Sir Auckland Geddes believed that  
we should parry the blow at such a  
cost to Germany as would bring the  
end of the war appreciably near, but  
if we were divided in our counsel  
during the next few weeks, the de-  
fensive forces and the activities of  
the Government would be weakened.

## Japanese Aviator To Go To Mesopotamia

Member Of General Staff De-  
tached For Service With  
British Forces There

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Tokio, March 16.—Captain Tetsuji  
Giga, who is attached to the General  
Staff and who has also distinguished  
himself as an aviator, has been or-  
dered to join the British Army in  
Mesopotamia and to start on the 19th.

## ALLIED SHIPPING COUNCIL IN SESSION IN ENGLAND

Will Plan Most Effective Use  
Of Tonnage For  
Entente

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 13.—The Press  
Bureau announces that, for the pur-  
pose of obtaining the most effective  
use of tonnage, an Allied Maritime  
Transport Council, with Lord Robert  
Cecil presiding met in London on  
the 11th and is still sitting.

## 1,000 Bandits Battle With Shantung Force

Commit Terrible Atrocities And  
Burn Villages—Many  
Soldiers Wounded

China Press Correspondence

Yi Hsien, Shantung, March 14.—A  
battle is taking place today 18 li  
South-west of Yi Hsien. The robbers,  
under their leader, Shih Tian-chan,  
have been most active since the Chi-  
nese New Year burning, kidnapping and  
robbing villages and towns in all  
directions from the city. Terrible  
stories are told of the atrocities com-  
mitted by them when they are resist-  
ed or when ransoms are not forth-  
coming for their captives and there is  
great fear of their attacking the city,  
or the coal mines at Tsao Chwang  
Both Yi Hsien and Teieh Chwang  
and filled to overflowing with  
fugitives.

Last night a force of about 1,000 got  
within 18 li of the city gates and a  
simultaneous attack was made on them  
from three sides by soldiers from  
Teieh Chwang, Yi Hsien and Tsao  
Chwang respectively. Many wounded  
have come into the hospital and about  
200 cavalry men came in by the rail-  
road for food and rest.

## Tong Shao-yi To Be Japan's State Guest

A Tokio telegram last night stated  
that Mr. Tong Shao-yi, who is on  
his way to the Japanese capital,  
will be received in Tokio as a state  
guest.

## Shipping Holds Back Food In U. S. For Allies

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
Washington, March 13.—There are  
ample stores of food awaiting ship-  
ment from the United States. The  
only difficult factor is transportation  
but this will rapidly improve after  
October, when formidable resources  
will be available. Great Britain's  
cheerful acceptance of privation is  
completely transforming the senti-  
ment in America towards Great Bri-  
tain. The chance is very marked.

## The Weather

Fine. The maximum temperature  
yesterday was 68.4 and the minimum  
35.6, the figures for the corresponding  
day last year being 61.2 and 23.6.

## TEUTON PRISONERS HELP BOLSHEVIKI IN SIBERIA BATTLE

2,000 Armed Germans  
Joined In Assault On  
Cossacks, Tokio Hears

## ATTACK JAPANESE At Least One Killed, Four Wounded and Temple Pillaged

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Tokio, March 16.—According to  
information received in an official  
quarter, the defeat of the Cossacks  
at Blagovestchenak is believed to  
have been due to the Maximalists  
being reinforced by 2,000 armed  
German prisoners. So far it is  
known that one Japanese has been  
killed and three wounded. It is  
feared that of the 150 Japanese in  
the town not a few have been  
pillaged and murdered. Strict ex-  
clusion of the Japanese is going on  
and Japanese are killed wherever  
they are found. The insult to the  
Japanese flag hoisted over the office  
of the Kuhara Mining Office is con-  
firmed. The office was pillaged  
while the Honzanji Temple was also  
pillaged and destroyed.

Fight Only Local

Tokio, March 15.—A report re-  
ceived in an official quarter of the  
fighting at Blagovestchenak on the  
12th states that it was purely of a  
local nature. It commenced at 6  
a.m. and lasted till three o'clock in  
the afternoon. The Anti-Maximal-  
ists were defeated and retreated to  
Helmu (?) with a loss of one killed,  
three wounded and eight missing.  
The report that most of the 150  
Japanese at Blagovestchenak have  
been murdered is not confirmed.

Moscow Being Evacuated

Harbin, March 16.—It is reliably  
reported that Moscow is being  
evacuated and the British subjects  
there have departed for Harbin or  
Vladivostok.

There is no change on the Man-  
churian front. The Bolsheviks re-  
quested the Chinese authorities to  
disarm Semenov's force and to  
deliver Semenov up to them. The  
Chinese replied that they were  
unable to interfere in the internal  
politics of Russia.

Communication with Blagovestchenak  
is interrupted.

## 4,500 PLAGUE DEATHS IN ONE MONGOLIAN CITY

1,500 More Fall To Scourge At  
Saratsi, On The  
Border

The Belgian Mission headquarters  
in Shanghai yesterday informed THE  
CHINA PRESS that a telegram had been  
received from its workers in South-  
west Mongolia to the effect that there  
have been at least 4,500 deaths from  
plague at Paotowchen, near the  
Mongolian border, and 1,500 at  
Saratsi.

## TWO BRITISH AIRMEN DEFEAT FIVE GERMANS

Thirty Minute Engagement Ends  
For Lack Of Ammunition  
With Enemy Beaten

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 14.—The Ad-  
miralty issues the following com-  
munique:  
On Tuesday two of our seaplanes  
attack five enemy aircraft in the  
southern part of the North Sea, shot  
down and destroyed one enemy two-  
seater, killed an observer of another  
machine and drove down another  
seaplane on to the water. The en-  
gagement lasted thirty minutes and  
only terminated when the British  
airmen had expended their ammu-  
nition. Our machines returned.

## Russian Commander Dies By Own Hand

Head Of Forces At Vladivostok  
Commits Suicide, Says  
Laconic Despatch

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Petrograd, March 14.—The Com-  
mandant at Vladivostok has com-  
mitted suicide.



# Smiles from the Mixed Court

"See the Poor Old Lady. She is carrying a Bundle. The Bundle seems to be Leaking. A lot of Trinkets are falling out into the Street. Let us Call to the Poor Old Lady or she will Lose all the Pretty Bric-a-Bra."—

Sounds like lesson number two in the Primer, but it ain't. It is merely a sketch of the mental workings of the neighbors who live around the home where Kau Sz works—or, rather, worked. She retired from activity as an amah in that quarter yesterday. Kau Sz is the Old Lady—or is it a sufficient number of years to stack up as "old." But this is getting off the story.

The neighbors called to Kau Sz. But Kau Sz didn't stop. She gathered the bundle a bit tighter, scattering a few more articles, and began to canter. The neighbors sorrowed some more to think of their aged acquaintance losing any of her worldly belongings and shouted to stop and recover her property. Kau Sz got another grip on the bundle and broke into a lope. The neighbors shrieked in chorus. Kau Sz hurled down the remainder of the bundle and burst into a dead gallop.

The neighbors shook their heads solemnly, and remarked sadly among themselves that their old friend had certainly gone loco. Then they picked up the scattered articles and took them to Kau Sz's place of employment. Kau Sz's master took one look at them and became hysterical. It developed that they represented some \$400 worth of jewelry and fancy wearing apparel, belonging to him and his household.

A robust policeman captured Kau Sz before she could get her second wind and she was still trying to catch her breath when her turn came in the Mixed Court. She lost another couple of laps when they read the sentence—four years.

**You Have to Look The Part**

Li Woo-san was riding down the street in a ricksha, balancing a lengthy painter's ladder against his knees and trying to look as though it were his regular job. But the performance looked amateurish to Police Constable Pelling and he stopped Li and said so. Li was offended at this criticism and protested that he was an authentic painter. The P. C. politely pointed out that Li's clothes were strangely innocent of paint spots for such an inveterate wielder of the brush as he claimed to be. After which he invited Li over to the Police Station for a little conference. The conference brought out the fact that alleged artisan had borrowed the ladder without authorization from a new building and incidentally that he had served eight sentences previously for similar carelessness. Li will have opportunity to pick up quite a number of the tricks of the painter's trade in the jail workshop if he is industrious during the next year.

**Yih Ah-foo Gets In**

Yih Ah-foo, who does a little brokerage in his industrious moments, was strolling down the aisle of a Klukiang Road theater when he was spied by a gimlet-eyed usher. The usher asked for his ticket. Yih responded with a most convincing uppercut, whereupon the usher lost all interest in the discussion. A couple of policemen took up the discourse and won the argument. In the Mixed Court Yih allowed that he had only gone into the theater to see a friend. He didn't care about seeing the show and didn't think he needed a ticket. The Court thought he ought to have one though and issued him a pass which will entitle him to one of the best boxes at the Municipal Jail for the next 30 days' entertainment.

## U.S. MAIL ARRIVES

Mail from the United States on the steamer Canada Maru arrived at the American Postal Agency last night and was distributed to the boxes. Box-holders can get their mail at the post office today.

## Weddings

### Lunt-Pearson

Mr. Carroll Prescott Lunt, elder son of Captain and Mrs. W. H. Lunt, and Miss Beryl Olga Pearson, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Pearson, were married yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock in Holy Trinity Cathedral. Dean Walker performed the ceremony.

The bride was given away by her uncle Mr. David Wilson, Mr. Pearson being unable to be present owing to indisposition. She wore a charmingly simple gown of Ivory Georgette and shadow lace over soft satin, the train being of satin Meteor and the veil of Renaissance lace, caught with a spray of orange blossoms. She carried a sheaf of lilies and roses.

The bride was attended by her sister, Vera, who wore a graceful gown of natter blue over flesh pink

Georgette, with a white tulle hat to match. The little Misses Virginia and Mignonette Webb, daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Webb, acted as flower girls. They were dressed in white net frocks and carried baskets of forget-me-nots. Mr. H. N. Olsen was best man and Messrs. G. E. O. Mayne and B. J. Thams acted as ushers.

Following the wedding a reception was held at the residence of Captain and Mrs. Lunt and later in the day the young couple left for a few days up country before going to Peking. The bride's going away costume was of fawn gabardine with hat to match.

### James-McCracken

China Press Correspondence  
Wuhu, Anhui, March 14.—"I Chi Shan" was the scene of an impressive home wedding today when Miss Mabel A. McCracken of this city and the Reverend Edward James of Nanking were united in holy matrimony at high noon. Over a hundred and fifty friends, both Chinese and foreign, were gathered in the home which was most effectively decorated with marguerites, palms, and bamboo.

Mrs. L. L. Hale sang "Oh Promise Me" after which the bride entered to the strains of Mendelssohn's Wedding March played by Miss Bertha Casady. The bride was most becomingly attired in a rich navy blue travelling suit and carried a testament and a pink rose. Little Winifred Lee in a dainty pink silk costume preceded the bride as ring bearer.

Dr. Arthur J. Bowen, president of the University of Nanking, performed the ceremony. At the close of the service a quartette of friends sang Lotkin's benediction. Lotkin's wedding march was played while friends extended their congratulations and felicitations. Dainty refreshments were then served in the dining room which was festively decorated with Japanese lanterns, ferns, and pink flowers.

Among the gifts were two beautiful silver vases, silver cups, pictures, banners, scrolls, linens, and embroideries. The missionary community presented a handsome silver tea service. Gifts from America included several generous cheques. Out of town guests were Miss Helen James, Dr. and Mrs. A. J. Bowen, Rev. W. F. Wilson, Mrs. K. Trimble, Miss Edith Crane, and Miss Adelaide Wilson, all of Nanking, and Rev. and Mrs. C. Z. Beals of Ho Cheo.

The bride, a native of Meadville, Pa. U. S. A., is a graduate of Wesley Hospital Training School for Nurses, Chicago, Ill. She has given six years of most appreciated service as superintendent of Nurses in the Wuhu General Hospital. Her keen insight, broad sympathy, and sound judgment have made her a very much sought and highly respected advisor and friend. The bridegroom, a former resident of California, has given most valuable service in evangelistic work among Chinese both on the western coast of America and in Central China. After a short visit in Hankow, Mr. and Mrs. James will be at home in Nanking where Mr. James will continue his work as district superintendent of the Methodist work. The best wishes of a host of friends follow them in their united ministry.

## FRENCH SHOOT GERMAN PLACARD DISTRIBUTORS

Teutons Attempt Same Game As  
With Italy And Are Active  
In Neutral States

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
London, March 14.—A telegram from Washington states that information has been received that German agents are active in Switzerland and Sweden trying to create an atmosphere favorable to peace conferences. Placards are being smuggled into the French lines with a view to repeating the tactics which succeeded in Italy. Some distributors of the placards have been summarily shot.

## \$9,500 Distributed By Minstrel Show

Mr. G. J. Petrocelli, the Secretary and Treasurer of the Executive Committee, has reported that the distribution of the proceeds of the American Co. S.V.C. Minstrel Show is as follows:

American Relief Society	\$2,000.00
Door of Hope at Kiangwan	200.00
Sick Room for the American School	500.00
St. Luke's Hospital	500.00
Charity League	200.00
Navy Y. M. C. A.	1,000.00
Children's Refuge	200.00
Institution for Chinese Blind	200.00
American Red Cross	1,500.00
British Red Cross	1,000.00
French Red Cross	500.00
Italian Red Cross	500.00
Belgian Red Cross	500.00
Portuguese Red Cross	250.00
Senior Consul (Special Allied Fund)	250.00
Red Star Society of America	200.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$9,500.00</b>

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And put about one-tenth of your income in a savings account. You will find you can live well on less money than you are spending and the amount of thrift savings with 4% interest added will come in very handy some day when you need it more than you do now.

82 MEMBERS TO FEBRUARY 25TH, 1918.

109 MEMBERS TO MARCH 15TH 1918.

## Correspondence

### The Navy Needs 'Eyes'

Editor, THE CHINA PRESS  
Sir: I enclose herewith a page which I have torn from the Literary Digest of February 2, 1918, and invite your attention to the article "The Navy Needs 'Eyes'."

I have today given my treasured and valuable pair of field glasses to the Navy and it has occurred to me that you perhaps have not seen this article and that you might want to call the attention of the public to this need.

No doubt there are many Americans here and in other parts of China who would gladly send their glasses to assist in this good work. Yours very truly,

American.

### THE NAVY NEEDS "EYES"

The submarine warfare has made it necessary to keep a sharp lookout on our naval vessels, and binoculars, spy-glasses and telescopes are urgently required. In asking The Digest to call the attention of its readers to this need, Franklin D. Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, says:

More "eyes" are needed on every ship, in order that a constant and efficient lookout may be maintained. Sextants and chronometers are also urgently required. Heretofore, the United States has been obliged to rely almost entirely upon foreign countries for its supply of such articles. These channels of supply are now closed, and as no stock is on hand in this country to meet the present emergency, it has become necessary to appeal to the patriotism of private owners, to furnish "eyes for the Navy."

Several weeks ago, an appeal was made through the daily press, resulting in the receipt of over 3,000 glasses of various kinds, the great majority of which have proved satisfactory for naval use. This number, however, is wholly insufficient, and the Navy needs many thousands more.

All articles should be securely

tagged giving the name and address of the donor, and forwarded by mail or express to the Hon. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, care of Naval Observatory, Washington, D. C., so that they may be acknowledged by him. Articles not suitable for naval use

will be returned to the sender. Those accepted will be keyed, so that the name and address of the donor will be permanently recorded at the Navy Department, and every effort will be made to return them, with added historic interest, at the termination of the war. It is, of

course, impossible to guarantee them against damage or loss. As the Government can not, under the law, accept service or material without making some payment therefor, one dollar will be paid for each article accepted, which sum will constitute the rental price, or, in the event of loss, the purchase price, of such article.

THE LATEST PARISIAN MODELS OF  
FINE JEWELLERY AND THE FAMOUS  
TECLA PEARL NECKLACES WILL BE  
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IN PLATINUM WITH PURE WHITE  
BRAZILIAN DIAMONDS

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Don't sacrifice future secu-  
rity, comfort, advantages—  
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panions.

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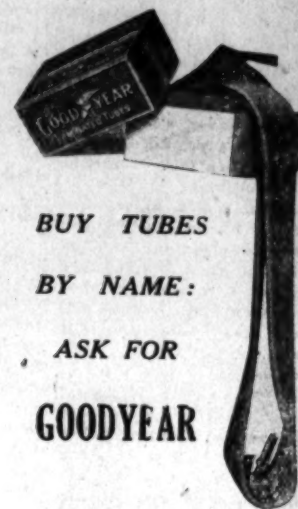
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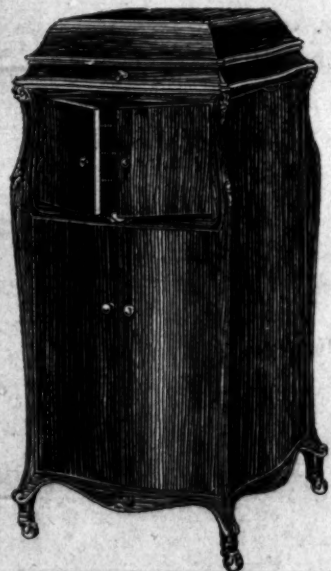
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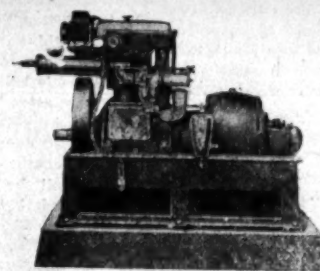
THE Ingersoll Reliance was the first 7-jewel, bridge model watch to sell at anywhere near its price—\$6.00. It's smooth and solid and thin. It keeps good time. It's the kind of a watch your friends check their time by. You have a choice of three cases, described below.

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See them at Boyes, Bassett & Co., Commercial Press, Kelly and Walsh, Edward Evans & Sons, Sincere & Co., etc.



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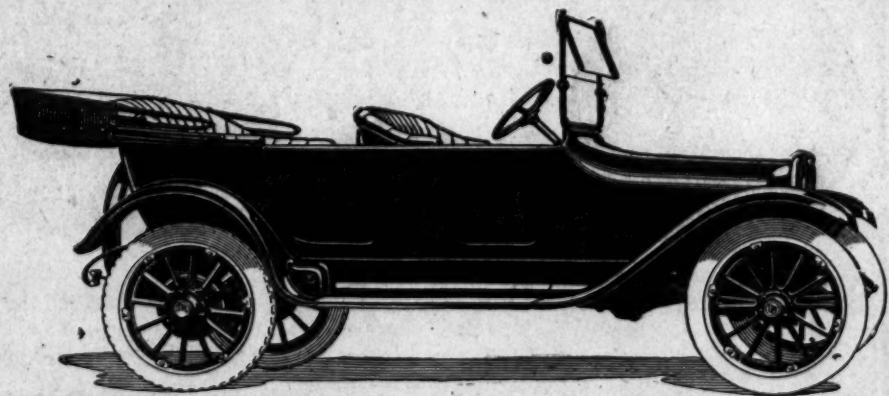
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## NEW PHONETIC SYSTEM DEvised IN SHANTUNG

Teaches Illiterates To Read  
Simple Chinese Quickly  
And Easily

**China Press Correspondence**  
Lai-chowfu, Shantung, February 22.  
At the recent meeting of the Honan-Shantung Educational Association, which met in Tainanfu, many matters of importance to educationists were considered. One of these was the use of some phonetic for the scriptures. Rev. S. E. Stephens of this place sent a most interesting report of the work of his committee on this. In part he reported the following:

"First of all I wish to say that K'wai Tzu is a winner. Last summer we made a beginning in Lai Chow with a class of about 50 evangelists, Bible women, teachers, students, cooks, coolies, illiterates, heathen girls and women, et al. It worked; it is still working."

"Before opening the class, a few of us, both Chinese and foreigners, thrashed out what has become, with Dr. Peil's help, the Shantung dialect—more correctly, the East Shantung dialect—and the first edition of Mark is already being used from Hwang Hsien to Wei Hsien. The good work has gone on in Lai-chow till Bible women, poorly educated evangelists, illiterate old men and ignorant cooks are now able to write letters and accounts. Classes are being held here and there by the evangelists and missionaries and the interest runs high."

"A big class was recently held in P'ing Tu at which both missionaries and Chinese workers were present. The class was in charge of an expert evangelist. We now have quite a number of Chinese specialists in 'K'wai Tzu' (rapid reading) who take great delight in teaching others. During the Chinese New Year season they held many classes in their home communities for both Christian and non-Christian neighbors."

"Finally, keep it up! Many a noble cause has suffered for the want of enthusiastic supporters. Let all our committee become experts in the teaching of this wonderful system of phonetics. Write letters and encourage others to write them in K'wai Tzu, those who have never before experienced the joy of writing. Don't get weary in well doing. Ever remember the main object of this simple system of reading is to give the Word of God first hand to the uneducated, to bring light and activity to many who now sit in the darkness of illiteracy and in the stupor of idleness."

It was regretted that Mr. Stephens was not here in person to make his report. This Wang Chao phonetic, now become the Scripture Phonetic, is meeting with great encouragement in this part of Shantung. There is no doubt about its practicability. Not only does it make reading easy for the illiterate but it marvellously adapts itself to writing any form of the spoken language. We think it will help decrease illiteracy among older men and women who otherwise would never have any light from the printed page to enter their darkened minds.

## HONAN BANKER ENDS LIFE AS BANK FAILS

**China Press Correspondence**  
Kaifeng-fu, Honan, March 14.—Financial storms have already been chronicled. A new stage is now reported. Recently there was a run on a local bank and a consequent failure, resulting in the paupering of the banker for fraud. On the floor of bad paper money already current he tried to float to safety on a paper bank. This fragile ship soon went under.

The authorities seized the bank with £200,000 worth of coppers and foreclosed several silk stores of which the banker was proprietor. So from the wreckage the stockholders will gain something. The climax was reached two days ago when Banker Ching ended his life while he was a prisoner in jail waiting trial. From the richest man in the province he quickly became poor indeed. What does it profit a man to gain all the coppers and silk in the province and lose his own life? The Provincial Assembly has just met in special session to consider financial ways and means. The plan, it is said, is to revise the method of paying taxes. They wish to change the basis from copper to silver dollars and to increase the rate a little, so the schools can have more money for expansion. Surely this is a crying need.

### Obituary

**Mr. H. E. Coghlan's Funeral**  
Funeral services of the late Mr. Henry H. Coghlan were held yesterday at the Bubbling Well Cemetery before a large number of sympathetic friends. The Rev. A. J. Walker officiated. The chief mourner was Mrs. Coghlan and the pall-bearers were Messrs. Harold Browett, S. A. Levy, H. Cheatham, Fred Large, Calder and Percy.

## Peking Does Nothing While Menace From Bolshevik Grows

While Troops Threaten Chang  
Tso-lin Sends Border  
Forces South

**From Our Own Correspondent**  
Peking, March 13.—Ever since the revolution is still in the same muddle, and things generally are turning out so unexpectedly that the most approved prophets are abandoning their usual occupations and keeping themselves very much to themselves. With the danger from the north coming daily closer and closer, there still seems to be no definite effort to prepare to meet the situation. General Chang Tso-lin sits tight at Mukden and sends still more troops southwards, and when he is asked why he is not sending troops to the northern frontier he replies that he has sent one battalion to Kirin to help to maintain order there. A battalion of troops at Kirin will not be very much use to protect the Chinese frontier, at say Blagovestchensk, or at Manchuli, whence it is reported that the Bolsheviks are moving southwards along the railway line, threatening the very heart of Manchuria. They are very annoyed at the measures taken by the Harbin authorities to prevent supplies from reaching them, and it is supposed that the move along the railway line is intended to overawe the Harbin authorities, both Russian and Chinese, into lifting the embargo.

Whilst this danger slowly approaches from the northwest, General Chang is believed to be paying the utmost attention to the political situation in Peking. He is now credited with demanding that either Hsu Shih-chang or General Tuan Ch'i-jui shall be appointed Prime Minister, and it is suggested, he is acting in accordance with the wishes of President Feng, who would like either of these two men as Prime Minister, but would lose face badly if he were of his own motion to invite General Tuan back to office, and is believed hardly to have "standing" enough to give such an invitation to Mr. Hsu Shih-chang. Yet General Chang Tso-lin, has the requisite "standing!" Practically everything awaits General Chang's next move, and in the meantime everybody is kept guessing.

### SHANTUNG MARBLE

**China Press Correspondence**  
Lai-chowfu, Shantung, March 5.—Although this is an out of the way place, there is some demand for the products of Lai-chowfu. Near here is a vein of marble which runs for several miles, it is said. The quarries furnish the finest marble to be had in all this province for tombstones, memorial tablets, and the p'ai-jangs, which were so common under the Ming dynasty. The Presbyterian Hospital of Weishien has recently placed an order for five hundred blocks for flooring the operating room of their new building. We think they will be pleased with the appearance of their floors, and will find they will wear well.

The vein has been worked but a little way, and the appliances are crude. To get marble out to the sea, or to the routes of cart transportation, it must be hauled on huge carts specially constructed for this work. Some years ago there was talk of introducing this stone to the American market, but getting it to the sea, about 20 miles, proved an obstacle which deferred the project. Some day the expected railroad will make a change here and will release such articles as marble, soapstone, and lime which are found or produced here, and will allow the transportation of other commodities into this section.

### MR. G. H. LEE'S NEW TASK

**China Press Correspondence**  
Kaifeng-fu, Honan, March 14.—Mr. G. H. Lee has just accepted the principalship of the Government Preparatory School and thus, the best higher school in Honan enters upon a new regime. It is also safe to venture the prophecy that it also enters a more prosperous and progressive era. Mr. Lee only last summer returned to Honan after a period of years spent studying in America. He was graduated in the University of Michigan. He is a man of high ideals and plans to make important changes in the school, perhaps in the near future making it the nucleus of a proposed Honan University.

The city is much saddened by the sudden death yesterday of Mr. Ding Teh-ho who for a year had been acting principal of the Government Preparatory School.

## Fighting The Plague At Tatung

**China Press Correspondence**  
Tatung, March 1.—The boycott of the Tatung Plague Prevention Service began on Friday afternoon, February 22, with a mass meeting of the residents of the city. At that meeting opposition to the work of the service was crystallised and it was resolved to present certain demands for sweeping changes in the methods of plague prevention work. These demands were discussed in my last letter so need not be more than mentioned here. The next day, the day of Dr. Chen's meeting with the gentry and officials' reports of illness in the city were greatly decreased in number.

Saturday night a mob began to gather on the street in front of the living quarters of the Prevention Service staff. This gathering was speedily dispersed by soldiers from the Defence-Commissioner's Yamen.

The next day, Sunday, no report came to this office. Monday, likewise, no reports came. That there were reports we knew from reliable informants. We also knew that deaths from plague were not decreasing but felt sure that they were increasing. The absence of reports was made the occasion of a visit to the Defence Commissioner who stated positively that no reports were being made.

On Monday afternoon the situation looked dark. We were doing no work. The helpers employed by the local authorities did not come to the office at all. The representatives of the local officials also absented themselves. One of them appeared, however, long enough to speak to Dr. Li of our staff in a very insulting and disagreeable manner. However, late that afternoon, a private report came in. The patient was dead but a specimen of sputum was obtained and brought to the laboratory.

Having charge of the laboratory I prepared the specimen for microscopical examination. While I was working I noticed Hu Sen-wen and Hsu Chin-tang, representing respectively the gentry and the Hsien officials, in our office, crowding excitedly into the room, jostling my assistant and repeatedly asking: "Is it Plague or not? Is it or is it not?" As I glanced through the instrument and saw the multitudes of plague bacilli literally covering the field, Hu pushed up to my elbow saying in a loud voice "certainly it is not plague, of course it is not." Without waiting for an answer he insisted again. "It is not plague, is it?" Rather put out by his loud insistence I answered, "It is." Again both he and Hsu pushed still nearer, and speaking in loud voices, demanded, "Is it plague or not? Tell us." "If it is not plague, what is it?" I answered shortly, being tired of their insulting manner. Hsu then left but Hu pushed forward to look through the instrument himself. I then painstakingly pointed out to him the bacteria under the microscope and after looking several times he, too, silently left the place.

We soon found why they had been so excited. The dead man was none other than Governor Yen's special representative sent here to look into the local plague situation. Governor Yen of Shansi, with headquarters at Taiyuanfu, is a wise, strong man who is actively pushing anti-plague measures all over the province. With his representative here were four assistants who had been exposed and might also die of plague.

This was a blow to the boycott of

the Plague Prevention Service. The next day we were not insulted. On the contrary both Hsu and Hu were strangely quiet. That day reports began to come in again. Wednesday the boycott seemed broken as there were seven reports, all plague. There are still many sick people who are not reported but we hope that things will quiet down now and the service again become fully effective. Dr. Chen has reported fully on our difficulties to the Nei-wu-pu and it is to be hoped that further pressure from that Board and from Governor Yen, who has also been made acquainted with our difficulties, will free us not only from present trouble but from opposition in the future. Plague is prevalent here, as prevalent as it was a month ago or more so.

There is a prevailing idea that this plague is a cold weather disease, yet so far as the bacillus pest is concerned it is as active in summer as in winter. It is true that it is easily killed by sunshine and open air and we hope that, when warm weather brings the people out from the dark dens which they call home, into the sunshine, that plague prevention will become easier. But nothing could be more foolish than to relax the present strenuous program because of the entirely unfounded impression that plague is a cold weather disease. Then always we must remember that bubonic plague is endemic in warm countries and that that form is scarcely less deadly than the present pneumonic form. The point is that the pneumonic, if not arrested, may easily turn into the bubonic form and become endemic. Under favorable circumstances the bubonic form might easily change again into the pneumonic form and North China be treated to an epidemic worse than has yet occurred. Warm weather is far from the all-powerful ally of plague prevention that it is popularly imagined to be.

In the face of all the necessity for preventing the disastrous event of endemicity in the form bubonic plague and the infection of rats, active opposition to prevention work here continues. Thursday there were no reports of sickness though we know deaths are occurring every day.

It is reported on good authority that three native laymen have been appointed by the local authorities to whom all reports of illness are sent. This committee decides on which cases are plague and which are not. Those which are thought to be plague are referred to this office for diagnosis. In other words a committee of native laymen are doing the diagnosing for us and one of the principles enunciated by the leaders of the gentry is that in case a person is suffering from some other disease he must be exempted from the diagnosis of plague.

A report has just come through a local missionary, of the death, within the past few days, of about fifteen persons at a small village one 11 from the Tatung west gate. The symptoms in all these cases were those of plague. Several of the bodies still lie unburied. The suggestion that the burial squads from this office should go and bury these bodies had to be refused. Such is the active opposition of the people and lack of support from the local authorities that trouble certainly have ensued and the whole city again been stirred up.

I am writing Friday, 11 a.m. No reports have been received today. The Defence Commissioner again declares that yesterday there were no reports of illness, plague or otherwise. Having no power to search the city on our own account the Commissioner's statement is as far as we can go.



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THE FIRST NUMBERS OF THE SHANGHAI GAZETTE will contain arresting articles, including the following—

## **THE PLAN OF CAMPAIGN**

By Dr. J. A. Macdonald, Editor of the "Toronto Globe."

Dr. Macdonald is one of the most distinguished journalists in Canada and is well-known as a powerful speaker in the United States. He is now on a visit to the Far East. In this striking article he repeats for the readers of the SHANGHAI GAZETTE a remarkable story about the "Prussian Treason to the World's Democracy" which he disclosed in a series of lectures delivered last May at Vanderbilt University, Tennessee, U.S.A.

## **CHINA NEED NOT DESPAIR**

By T. R. Jernigan.

The writer shews that, in the light of Western history, there is every reason to hope that the Chinese Republic will survive the perturbations which seem to worry the good people whose mind finds a congenial home in the "fog" of Toryism.

## **THE TRUE HISTORY OF THE LANSING-ISHII AGREEMENT**

By Putnam Weale.

Mr. Putnam Weale was in Washington, D.C., when this curious document was signed. He writes an interesting page of history in this article.

## **PRESIDENT WILSON AND THE WAR**

By Gordius Nielsen.

This article is interesting as a Neutral's appreciation of the Great Figure who has arrayed the resistless power of America against the Central Autocracies.

## **THE EDITOR OF THE NORTH-CHINA**

### **DAILY NEWS.**

By Eugene Ch'en.

OWING TO THE INTRODUCTION OF SPECIAL FEATURES NOT APPEARING IN ANY OTHER SHANGHAI PERIODICAL and the high cost of paper and other newspaper materials, the cost of producing the SHANGHAI GAZETTE will exceed considerably the average cost of publishing a daily paper in Shanghai. In spite of this high cost of production, the SHANGHAI GAZETTE will be sold to DIRECT SUBSCRIBERS at a price below that of any other foreign daily in China.

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## U. S. Army And Navy Notes

The Field Artillery Journal, published by the officers of that branch of the United States Army, prints an editorial reference to the officering of the field artillery commands of the regular, National Guard, and national armies.

"The first steps in organizing the new army," it states, "brought to light the appalling shortage of trained field artillery officers when the necessity came for expanding nine regiments of regular field artillery, three of which were brand new, into twenty-one. This was again emphasized by the organization of sixteen national army field artillery brigades, each of which required its quota of regular field artillery officers. Added to the above came a readjustment within the field artillery itself, by the introduction of new material and new methods of training.

"To meet the demand for officers, incident to these changes, the expedient of relieving all field artillery officers in the staff departments was resorted to. For a short time it looked as though all questions regarding field artillery arising in these departments and requiring immediate attention would have to be decided by officers not familiar with the service which their decisions affected. Fortunately, this was recognized almost at once, and officers were ordered to duty in some of the departments where the need was most urgent. Short as the interval was a large number of questions of importance came up during this period for decision requiring the technical knowledge of the thoroughly trained field artillery officer to pass upon properly.

"The field artillery probably will be called upon more and more to give up its regular officers to the staff departments as the new officers become sufficiently proficient to relieve them from duty with troops. The needs of the staff departments for experts are quite as pressing as those of the line, in so much as they must have officers of the various branches to pass properly upon technical questions affecting their respective arms. When called upon the field artillery should give of its best, even though individual preference may be for a line command. The general good of the service must govern rather than personal ambition."

Captain Edgar S. Gorrell, Signal Corps, U. S. A., has been advanced to the grade of Lieutenant Colonel, and probably is the youngest officer of that grade in the United States service. Colonel Gorrell graduated from West Point in 1912, and is not yet 27 years old. He is said to have an important aviation command under General Pershing in France.

Since October 1 last the Training School for Enlisted Mechanics, at San Antonio, has graduated in to the Signal Service more than 6,000 aeronautical mechanics. Every two weeks the school turns into the army 1,000 finished mechanics for service with the aviation squadrons. Major George E. Stratemeyer, U. S. A., is the Commandant of the school.

Referring to one of the new American destroyers, which has recently gone into commission, The Army and Navy Journal says:

"Further evidence of the great success of the newly designed flush-deck torpedo boat destroyers built for the United States Navy is given in a new record just made by one of the boats. It was announced by the Navy Department on January 16 that a destroyer recently completed at Mare Island, Cal., made a record run from California through the Panama Canal to an Atlantic port. The voyage of more than 4,800 miles was made in twelve and a half days elapsed time, the actual steaming time being ten and a half days. The passage through the Panama Canal was made in five hours. The average speed for the entire voyage was about twenty miles an hour.

Stormy weather and ice were encountered on part of the trip, and the vessel was at no time run at her full speed for any distance. A new record was also made in the construction of this destroyer, which was commissioned fifty-one weeks after her keel was laid. The best previous record from the Pacific through the canal was made by another destroyer, the Shaw, also built at Mare Island, which arrived at an Atlantic port June 9, 1917, making the trip in 14 days 10 hours 20 minutes."

There came before the District Board of Appeals for the Selective Draft, in New York, a few days ago, the case of Maurice Frankel, one of six brothers. The parents of the young man are in France, and his five brothers are fighting in the armies of the Allies, two of them in the French, two in the British, and the other in the Italian army. Maurice has been drafted for the National Army of the United States. The parents of Maurice, who are both more than twenty years of age, appealed for the exemption of their youngest son on the ground that they gave five sons to the Allies and are entitled to the support of the one remaining. The Board, of which Charles E. Hughes is the Chairman, would have liked to have granted the appeal, but under the Selective Draft law their duty in the case was clear, and the young man was certified for the first class in the new draft classification system, which will govern the selection of future national armies.

A bulletin of the Harvard Alumni Association makes the announcement that practically all of Harvard's athletes, who were in the university when Congress declared war on Germany, are now in the service of the nation.

"The college," says the bulletin, "has been severely blamed for suspending intercollegiate athletics. Intercollegiate athletics in any recognizable sense of the name had become impossible and almost unimaginable. The spirit that makes a man an athlete makes him at the very first call of his country a soldier; and when war was declared, our games with Yale, which had seemed the most important events of life, became in a moment unrealities, to which no earnest man in a university team or crew could give serious thought. Practically all our athletes who did not enlist as volunteers gave themselves up to intensive military study and practice till in the summer all but two of seventy-nine men in the University football squad were in some form of national service or in training for it. These facts may be interpreted as evidence that intercollegiate athletic sport should be kept up. If it is good preparation for service in war, why abandon it now when we are at war for the first time in many years? If voluntary service takes nineteen-twentieths of our athletes, why not form a University team of men under age and therefore not yet accepted as soldiers, thus maintaining the old contests with new and avowedly inferior material?"

"The teams of other colleges are crippled also; we and our rivals may be as fairly matched as ever; why hold back? Clearly it is our duty to encourage athletic sport, and therefore athletic contests of some kind, among those students who because of youth or of physical defects are kept out of active military life. We still encourage such contests for the sake of exercise, discipline, and the working off of youthful energy; but we believe that in these times military training comes before athletics, and claims more than divided allegiance. We believe, also, that such public spectacles as our games with Princeton and Yale are unbecoming now, when the friends and comrades of the participants are at the front, or on their way to it, and in imminent danger of a soldier's death. Whether a modified and less formal Yale or Princeton game than we had

## Joys and Glooms By Tom Powers



could escape the publicity which the newspapers are watchful in maintaining is at least a matter for doubt."

Captain Hutch I. Cone, U. S. N., who was in command of the dreadnought Utah when the marines and bluejackets under Admiral Frank F. Fletcher captured Vera Cruz in April, 1914, is now in France in command of the naval aviation forces operating with the sea force under Vice-Admiral Sims. Captain Cone is one of the youngest Captains in the navy. He was a commander during the Vera Cruz operations.

The Seventh Regiment Gazette, the official bulletin of New York's famous infantry command, prints in its January issue a description of the trenches at Camp Wadsworth, S. C., where the New York Division of the National Guard Army is now in training for the overseas service. The article is written by a non-commissioned officer of the 107th United States Infantry, prior to the declaration of war the 7th of the York.

"In silence," the writer says in describing the trenches of Wadsworth, "we marched to the entrance of the trenches, and silently we entered them. A few feet deep as they enter the ground, they deepen gradually until in places they are from 14 to 16 feet in depth. Some of the dugouts are 40 feet under ground, and with an oil stove, a few candles, picture of President Wilson, and a victrola can be made real homelike. Every few feet there is a sharp turn and a guard posted. You know he is there because he'll shout 'Halt!' when he hears you splashing along, and push a bayonet close to your chest. The when you've told him your name, your age, where you spent last New Year's Eve, and whether you think Ellis Parker Butler's stories are

funny, he'll pass you on to the next turn and another guard. "Every fifth or sixth turn is a machine-gun emplacement. You know it is a machine-gun emplacement because it is wider than the trenches, and if you bend down and wipe the mud off a piece of two-by-four you will see the sign 'M. G.' But for the most part all you

see as you saunter through are the dripping walls on either side of you, a four-foot section of sky overhead, and back and front and both dimly.

"All you know of what is going on occurs in the immediate vicinity and concerns you and the members of your squad or platoon. Everything else is shut off from your view. By stepping on the firing stone and peering over the top you get an uninteresting view of the enemy's front line trenches, if the night be clear. Back of you, in the support trenches, are troops waiting like you for something to happen. Between them, and landing them at a hundred points, are the approach trenches, zigzagging in dizzy fashion rearward.

"Behind the front line trenches are company, battalion, and regimental headquarters, shelters, dugouts, dressing stations, all connected by telegraph and telephone lines manned by the Signal Corps.

"We are to go in again, the next time for forty-eight hours, we are told, and after for a week, to accustom us to the life. It is said that after four or five years you get so you like the trenches. However that may be, I am strongly in favor of open warfare."

Rear Admiral James H. Oliver, U. S. N., the Governor of the Virgin Islands, in a report to Secretary Daniels telling of the celebration by the islanders on Jan. 17 of their acquisition of American citizenship, says:

"This, the day when the large majority of the residents of the Virgin Islands of the United States acquire American citizenship, in accordance with the terms of the convention, is being universally celebrated by all classes of our new citizens with appropriate ceremony. Professional, business, and laboring men and women, and in particular the little children, have absorbed a true spirit of affection and love our country and our flag.

"I have just returned from a gathering of people assembled to salute the flag at morning colors, to pass in parade, and to testify publicly to the patriotic spirit which animates them. The celebrations, including sports in good American fashion, are entirely self-originated by our new citizens, the Government being represented only as honored guests.

"I understand the people have expressed their sentiment to the President. I send you this message only as a sincere testimonial to the splendid patriotism it has been my pleasure to witness this day in the Virgin Islands, where the honor of American citizenship is fully appreciated and its correlative duties willingly assumed.

The following statement has been issued by the Army Aviation Examining Board on Governors Island:

The Aviation Section, Signal Re-

serve Corps, has immediate need for the following two classes of men:

1. Graduates of recognized technical schools with the degrees of civil engineer, mechanical engineer, electrical engineer, and subsequent practical experience with gas engines. Men of this class, if otherwise acceptable, may be commissioned direct in the Signal Reserve Corps, without being sent to the ground school.
2. Men who are not graduates of technical schools, but who have had shop experience, which gives them a practical knowledge of gas engines, equipment to that required of the graduates. These may be commissioned after completing a course in one of the ground schools established for the purpose.

3. Applications should be made to the President of the Aviation Examining Board, 104 Broad Street, New York, who will act on such applications immediately.

## BAR SILVER

London, March 13.—Today's Silver prices were:—  
Bar Silver Spot: 43d. Steady.  
Previous quotation, London, March 13:—

Bar Silver Spot: 43d. Smaller supplies steady.

London, March 14.—Today's Silver prices were:—

Bar Silver Spot: 43d. Steady.

Previous quotation, London, March 13:—

Bar Silver Spot: 43d. Steady.

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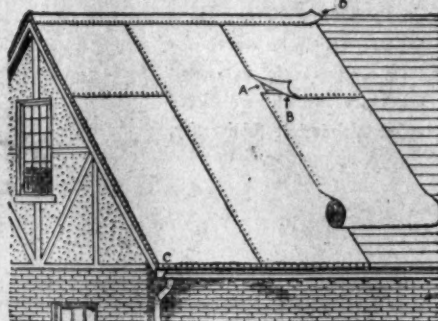
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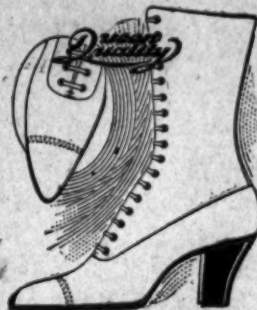
## Regal Boots

## "IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE"

THEY ARE MADE RIGHT — THEY ARE PRICED RIGHT

The represent foot comfort for you in every sense of the word. We advise early purchases, boots and shoes are getting more difficult to procure every day and our stock is entirely new, shipments having only just been landed.

## Wichert Boots



### The New Mode

Here is a snappy style in a Black glaze Vamp Lace Boot with grey Kid Leg, Louis Heel, light Pump Sole.

Our Price **\$22.50** pair



### "REGAL"

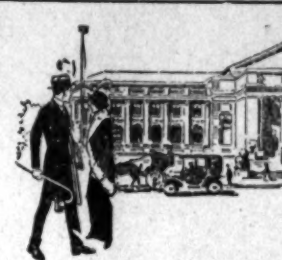
Ladies' White Lace Canvas Boot, light weight sole

Our Price **\$13.50** pair



### SPORTING SHOES

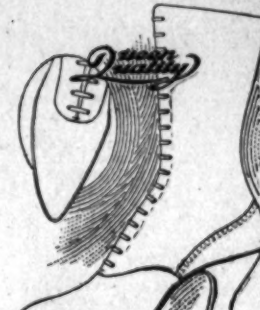
You should call in and see the famous Trot Moc with the damp proof soles. Stocked in Black or Tan Calf also White Suede; a good gold shoe in Black and Tan with spiked Soles.



### "REGAL"

Ladies' white Arabian cloth Pump with the new Vamp and covered heel.

Our Price **\$12.50** pair



### For Spring Time

An extremely smart Model is this Patent Vamp Lace Boot with Champagne Top, Pump Sole and Louis Heel.

Our Price **\$22.50** pair

### "REGAL"

Ladies' Nigger Brown Pump with perforated Vamp and Louis Heel

OUR PRICE  
**\$17.50** pair

### "REGAL"

Ladies' Patent Calf Pump with perforated Vamp and Louis Heel

OUR PRICE  
**\$13.50** pair

### WICHERT

Ladies' Grey Kid Pump Shoe, Louis Heel and Pump Sole.

Our Price **\$18.50** pair

### WICHERT

Ladies' Black Glaze Vamp Lace Boot with Grey Kid Leg, Louis heel and light pump sole

Our Price **\$22.50** pair



### "REGAL"

The shoe for you. A fine model of the shoe craft. Black Glaze Lace Boot, smart dressy toe, light in weight and comfortable in fit

Our Price **\$17.50** pair



### "REGAL"

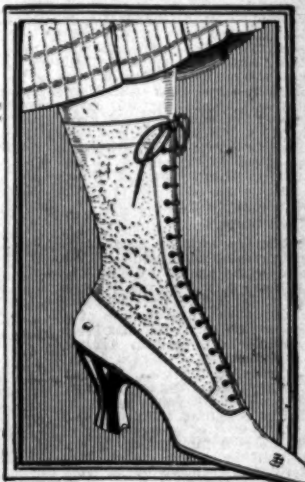
Black Calf Golosh Vamp, with Grey cloth top. For the morning.

Price **\$15.00** pair

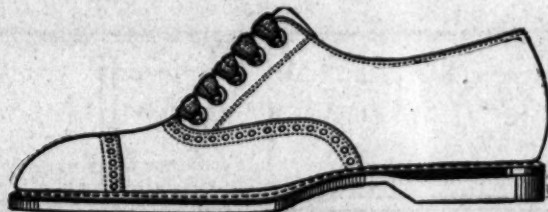
### A Smart Regal Boot For Men

Patent Golosh Black Cloth leg, Button Boot.

**\$17.50** pair



Ladies' Patent Vamp Lace Boot, Navy Top as sketch. Price **\$24.50**



### "REGAL"

For the man who wants a real smart shoe we recommend this Tan Calf Blucher Oxford, small toe.

Our Price **\$18.50** pair



### REGAL PUMPS

In either Patent or Calf.

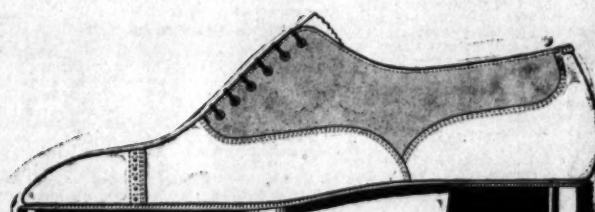
Our Price **\$13.50**



### "REGAL"

A strong useful shoe, Black Glaze, Blucher Oxford, round toe.

Our Price **\$18.50** pair



### "REGAL"

Here is a fine grade shoe, made in a best grade Tan Glaze, a round toe and with a medium sole.

Our Price **\$18.50** pair



### "Regal" Spells Comfort

The boot for you is our calf lace boot, round toe, medium sole. One of America's best

Price **\$17.50** per pair

### WICHERT

Ladies' Patent Calf Pump, Long Vamp, medium sole and Louis heel.

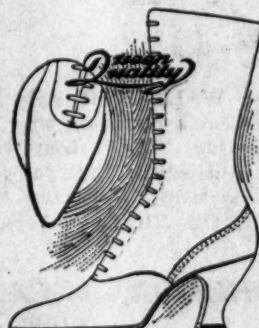
Our Price **\$14.50** pair



### "Regal"

Tan Glaze Blucher Oxford, Round toe. Smart and dressy

Price **\$18.50** pair



### A SMART BOOT

Ladies' Tan Glaze Lace Boot with pump sole and Louis Heel

Our Price **\$22.50** pair.

### WICHERT

Ladies' Champagne Suede Pump, Louis Heel and Long Vamp.

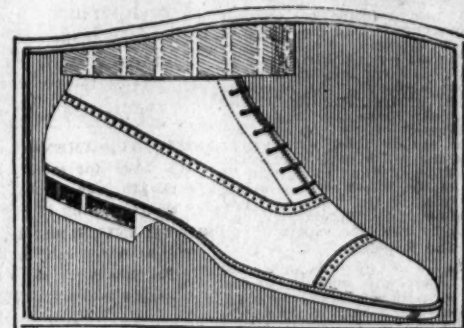
Our Price **\$18.50** pair



### "REGAL"

A serviceable Black Glaze Kid Lace Boot Round toe, good fitting.

Our Price **\$17.50** pair



### "Regal" The Man's Boot

Here is a Tan Calf Oxford, right up to the minute in style and fit. With the new Neolin sole. See these in our window.

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Major Frederick Palmer Of The General's Staff Describes Our Plans As Gigantic

### SHAMES OUR PESSIMISTS

Ships Are Vital Need, And Army Expects The Nation To Produce Them

New York, Jan. 31.—Substantiation of the assertions of Secretary Baker as to the progress of America's participation in the war was given yesterday by Major Frederick Palmer, head of the Intelligence Section of the staff of General Pershing, in a statement he read before the Executive Committee of the League for National Unity at 3 Madison Avenue yesterday. Major Palmer obtained special permission from Secretary Baker to make the statement.

Major Palmer began by making a plan for ships. He said: "The outline of a ship is burned on the heart and brain of every officer and man in France."

He said that the Allies were winning the war, and that he would like to have all pessimists in America put to sleep for Pershing. American preparations in France, he said, were being made to care for 100 divisions, or more than 2,000,000 men. He gave strong praise to General Pershing, who, he declared had free rein, his word being supreme over the army in France. Major Palmer declared that no politics or committee rule was running the American army in France.

According to Major Palmer the American army is being directed by military science alone, and the changes which have been made were dictated by demands of the changing nature of modern warfare and the changes in the plans of all the Allies. It was his prediction that if the Germans tried to break through the allied lines in France this Spring they would experience a second Verdun and that the power and prestige of Hindenburg would be dead.

Major Palmer said that the spirit of pessimism about the hotel lobbies of Washington was not the spirit of the nation, nor the spirit of the American army in France. He assured his hearers that when the United States troops went into action the people of the country would know all about it, for it is their army," he said. His statement was the first made by Major Palmer since he returned from France several weeks ago.

The statement follows in full:

**Must Have Ships**  
"The message which our army sends home from France is as distinct as a black funnel against the skyline. It is the same plea, that every army overseas in all history has made—plea for transport. The outline of a ship is burned on the heart and brain of every officer and man in France. It must be burned into our own hearts and brain here at home."

"This, at the outset of emphasis of the vital need which must never be forgotten for a single moment; and then in this period of examination of what we have accomplished in the war it is well to consider what Pershing's force has been doing and why, and the nature of his giant problem. There is nothing sensational in the account. The building of a scientific war machine is not a sensational business, but one of hard, grinding labor. Where at home ideas may get confused, they are not so in France. Over there we know what we want and what we have to do, for we work within the sound of the enemy's guns."

"Two pictures come to my mind this afternoon in clear contrast—the one of John Pershing, the bulker, resolute and determined, at his desk at headquarters or on his inspection. He has no time for pessimism. Officers who indulge in it in his presence soon find their mistake. The other picture is the hotel lobbies in Washington, where gloom has of late been the fashion and fed by whispered bits of pessimistic rumor. Was the spirit of the lobbies the spirit of the nation? Or of the War Department? No. It was only a natural reaction of mood, an incident. And in France we stand or fall by what Washington and the nation do to supply our needs."

"When the United States went into this war we did not realize well enough that we were not a military people and that efficiency in our individual enterprises could not be immediately transformed into war efficiency. In splendid patriotism we all offered our services; our national imagination wanted to anticipate every need. Plans were to become full-fledged accomplishment under the spell of our tremendous national energy concentrated on the head of a single department."

"It was then I remember saying to a friend, 'How can any man stand up to what is expected of Secretary of War in a time like this?' The problem that Kitchener faced was light compared to his. Already our industrial system was stretched in supplying the Allies with war material, our shipping was limited, that of the rest of the world well occupied. The first question that one who knew war asked about the Secretary of War was, 'Will he trust the experts?'"

**Left To The Experts**  
"For in war there is only one supreme expert—the soldier. All the branches of national energy must be under his directing hand in the scientific application of energy to blows against the enemy. The expert of soldier experts is the trained officer of the staff. Our staff officers who have been trained only in theory were now to try in practice to prepare an army to meet the German Army with soldiers who had a hundred years of training in military instinct and racial co-ordination led and organized for generations by the most efficient brains of Germany. This you have heard before, but it is well to repeat it now."

"Our army had no method in the step-by-step promotion in peace to recognize our Grants and Jacksons. Command must go to those who had rank. Officers who had passed over the downhill side of middle age, accustomed to a routine which was not excessive in its demands, were in a single day raised, as it were, from the conduct of a little store on a side street, with one clerk, to the management of a great department store, while outside all the tumult of national energy was pressing to them, when this energy was untrained in that organization which is an organization of itself—the organization of war."

"We left the war making to the war

## The Old And The New Soldiers



Veterans of the Civil War paid the new fighting men of Uncle Sam a visit recently at Camp Kearney, Cal. The "Sammys" showed the old boys a few things they never saw in '61, one of them being a new rapid fire gun, something unheard of in the Civil War. One veteran is showing great interest in the rapid firer and a "Sammy" is instructing him in how it works.

experts. That was the first sound step. But should we also follow the sound principles of war in our organization? This did not mean the national draft alone; it went deeper than that. Would the responsible head resist all the influences against a scientific organization? Could a civilian mind, which was directing the whole, keep its civilian control and yet understand the vital essentials which alone can create a modern fighting force worthy of the name? And when one learned that the man in charge, though he had had no previous experience of war, had withstood these influences and was forming an army on the sound, true lines of the two great professional armies of the world, the French and the German, he knew that, though investigations were to come, mistakes would be made and delays would ensue, that there need not be any worry about the final result. The German staff, which is not a poor judge in such matters, was not bothered by our talk of 10,000 airplanes in Europe in six months, or by resolutions, or by speeches. Its interest was in whether we were going to build a real army and whether those at the head of affairs grasped the fact that war is blows, and anything that does not tend to blows is a diversion, and a people untrained in wars are giving to missing this vital point.

"If the reports which come to us in France are correct, the German staff takes the new American Army very seriously, because we are building that army on sound lines, and its hope, as we know, is that it may yet win a military decision before we are able to bring full force to bear."

**Adapted To Allies' Needs**  
"We have had to adopt our progress to the needs of the Allies. Any one at all familiar with what has passed knows that one cardinal principle that has been followed has been to listen to the advice of allied experts, and to give them the assistance that they considered most important. But it does not follow that the experts of England, and France always agree, any more than the experts of any other two countries, or different experts in the same army. The change-

ing situation has required changes on our part, and we must meet the conditions that war forces from time to time.

"Last Autumn we had the prospect of the British Army, after the great schooling of the Somme, reaching its maximum of efficiency in the Summer of 1917, and the same was true of the Italian Army. With Russia exerting a steady pressure on the eastern front, we should have had a military decision this year. The Spring offensive of the French did not succeed. The Russian collapse came. It was at this juncture that we answered the call to hurry American troops to France; and in those days that I heard men say: 'We cannot expect to do much fighting, but we can let the French know we are with them.' Such talk may furnish a public thrill, but it is not impressive to the German staff; France wanted to see our campaign hats in the streets of Paris and along her roads. Her people, in a period of discouragement, wanted the visual assurance of our actual military co-operation. At the time it was sent the first contingent was, in a sense, a sentimental contingent, a demonstration for effect, and thus it served a greater purpose than most people realized."

"We might have despatched a hurriedly gathered band of volunteers, such as have won glory in little wars against partly trained foes, and it might have gone into the trenches at once with the flag flying. It is easy to go into the trenches, but it is difficult to get out alone if you don't know how to fight. We might have sent other divisions into the trenches to be

eaten up in detail without ever getting the foundation for a real army. Or, we might have skinned our regulars and sent one crack regular division, officered entirely by regulars, who could have gone into the trenches in

a few weeks, but that meant sacrificing the only experts we had for training, organizing, and drilling our new army. Instead, we distributed our experts over the great force we were forming out of a male population that

knew nothing of war, except what it had read. Our regular officers had to go to school in Europe to train reserve officers, who in turn had to train other officers. Only a soldier can realize the enormity of the task. Staff

wisdom would not have required that our first contingent wait two months before it was despatched to France, until we had more ships and our preparations for transport and supply, (Continued on Page 13)

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On Route Say Zoong, 2½ mow  
suitable for foreign residence.  
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suitable for foreign residences.



## WILSON SAYS 1918 IS DECISIVE YEAR

Culminating Crisis At Hand,  
President Tells Farmers  
Of United States

### ALLIES' DEMANDS HEAVY

Must Win War, Therefore Shall,  
Executive Informs Ameri-  
can People

Washington, Jan. 31.—President Wilson today issued an urgent appeal to the farmers of America "to continue and renew and increase" their efforts in food production. He declared that "the culminating crisis of the struggle has come" and that this year—the year of America—will win or lose the war.

The belief is general in Washington that the industrial shutdown order of Dr. Garfield, the transportation tieup, the evidence of shortage equipment and the menacing labor shortage combined to compel from the White House the most urgent call for united endeavor that the President has voiced since the nation entered the war.

The message was read today by President James of the University of Illinois at a conference of middle Western farmers at Urbana, Ill. Secretary of Agriculture Houston was to represent the President at the conference. It was understood that the 1918 farm production program of the Department of Agriculture was to be presented to the farmers of the country at this time, but this was made impossible since final changes in the plan have not been effected. The plan will consider what steps must be taken to insure the wheat crops which must be raised for the world on American soil this year and it is believed Illinois producers of corn were to be urged to plant corn lands to wheat wherever possible.

#### The President's Message

President Wilson's message said: "I am very sorry indeed that I cannot be present in person at the Urbana conference. I should like to enjoy the benefit of the inspiration and exchange of counsel which I know I should obtain, but in the circumstances it has seemed impossible for me to be present and therefore I can only send you a very earnest message expressing my interest and the thoughts which such a conference must bring prominently into every mind."

"I need not tell you, for I am sure you realize as keenly as I do, that we are as a nation in the presence of a great task which demands supreme sacrifice and endeavor of every one of us. We can give everything that is needed with the greatest willingness and even eagerness because the object of the war in which we are engaged is the greatest that free men have ever undertaken. It is to prevent the life of the world from being determined and the fortunes of men everywhere affected by small groups of military masters, who seek their own interest and the selfish dominion throughout the world. The moment control. You will not need to be convinced that it was necessary for us as a free people to take part in this war. It has raised its evil hand against us."

#### Shut Off Economic Life

"The rulers of Germany had sought to exercise their power in such a way as to shut off our economic life so far as our intercourse with Europe was concerned, and to confine our people within the Western Hemisphere, while they accomplished purposes which would have permanently impaired and impeded every process of our national life and have put the fortunes of America at the mercy of the Imperial Government of Germany. This was no threat. It had become a reality. Their hand of violence had been laid upon our own people and our own property in flagrant violation not only of justice, but of the well recognized and long standing covenants of international law and treaty."

"We are fighting, therefore, as truly for the liberty and self-government of the United States as if the war of our own Revolution had to be fought over again, and every man in every business in the United States must know by this time that his whole future fortune lies in the balance. Our national life and our whole economic development will pass under the sinister influences of foreign control if we do not win. We must win, therefore, and we shall win. I need not ask you to pledge your lives and fortunes with those of the rest of the nation to the accomplishment of that great end."

#### Culminating Crisis Has Come

"You will realize, as I think statesmen on both sides of the water or the other must determine the issue. It has turned out that the forces that fight for freedom, the freedom of men all over the world as well as our own, depend upon us in an extraordinary and unexpected degree for sustenance, for the supply of the materials by which men are to live and to fight, and it will be our glory when the war is over that we have supplied those materials and supplied them abundantly, and it will be all the more glory, because in supplying them we have made our supreme effort and sacrifice."

"In the field of agriculture we have agencies and instrumentalities fortunately such as no other Government in the world can show. The Department of Agriculture is undoubtedly the greatest practical and scientific agricultural organization in the world. The banking legislation of the last two or three years has given the farmers access to the great lendable capital of the country and it has become the duty both of the men in charge of the Federal Reserve banking system and of the farm loan banking system to see to it that the farmers obtain the credit, both short term and long term, to which they are entitled not only but which it is imperatively necessary should be extended to them if the present tasks of the country are to be adequately performed."

#### Government Aids Farmers

"Both by direct purchase of nitrates and by the establishment of plants to produce nitrates the Government is doing its utmost to assist in the problem of fertilization. The Department of Agriculture and other agencies are actively assisting the farmers to locate, safeguard and secure at

## Gen. Wood Wounded



Major-General Leonard Wood was injured slightly in the arm in an accidental explosion in France recently, which killed five French soldiers and also injured two other members of the American staff. Major-General Wood is one of the senior officers of the United States Army. As commander of the division of the National Army at Camp Funston he was ordered to France several months ago with other division commanders. Although no details were given, it is presumed that the Major-General was on a trip of inspection.

cost an adequate supply of sound seed. The Department has \$2,500,000 available for this purpose now and has asked the Congress for \$5,000,000 more.

"The labor problem is one of great difficulty, and some of the best agencies of the nation are addressing themselves to the task of solving it, so far as it is possible to solve it. Farmers have not been exempted from the draft. I know that they would not wish to be. I take it for granted they would not wish to be put in a class by themselves in this respect. But the attention of the War Department has been very seriously centered upon the task of interfering with the labor of the farms as little as possible, and under the new draft regulations I believe that the farmers of the country will find that their supply of labor is very much seriously drawn upon than it was under the first and initial draft, made before we had our present full experience in these perplexing matters. The supply of labor in all industries is a matter we must look to and are looking to with diligent care."

#### Farmers Have Responded

"And let me say that the stimulation of the agencies I have enumerated has been responded to by the farmers in splendid fashion. I dare say that you are aware that the farmers of this country are as efficient as any other farmers in the world. They do not produce more per acre than the farmers in Europe. It is not necessary that they should do so. It would perhaps be had economy for them to attempt it. But they do produce by two to three or four times more per man, per unit of labor and capital, than the farmers of any European country. They are more alert and use more labor saving devices than any other farmers in the world."

"And their response to the demands of the present emergency has been in every way remarkable. Last spring their planting exceeded by 12,000,000 acres the largest planting of any previous year and the yields from the crops were record breaking yields. In the fall of 1917 a wheat acreage of 42,170,000 was planted, which was 1,000,000 larger than for any preceding year, 3,000,000 greater than the next largest and 7,000,000 greater than the preceding five-years average. "But I ought to say to you that it is not only necessary that these achievements should be repeated, but that they should be exceeded. I know what this advice involves. It involves not only labor, but sacrifice, the painstaking application of every bit of scientific knowledge and every tested practice that is available. It means the utmost economy, even to the point where the pinch comes. It means the kind of concentration and self-sacrifice which is involved in the field of battle itself, where the object always looms greater than the individual. And yet the Government will help and help in every way that it is possible."

#### Regulation Of Prices Defended

"The impression which prevails in some quarters that while the Government has sought to fix the prices of foodstuffs, it has not sought to fix other prices which determine the expenses of the farmer, is a mistaken one. As a matter of fact, the Government has actively and successfully regulated the prices of many fundamental materials underlying all the industries of the country and has regulated them not only for the purchases of the Government, but also for the purchases of the general public, and I have every reason to believe that the Congress will extend the powers of the Government in this important and even essential matter, so that the tendency to profiteering which is showing itself in too many quarters, may be effectively checked. In fixing the prices of foodstuffs, the

Government has sincerely tried to keep the interests of the farmer as much in mind as the interests of the communities which are to be served, but it is serving mankind as well as the farmer, and everything in these times of war takes on the rigid aspect of duty.

#### Added Appeals Not Necessary

"I will not appeal to you to continue and renew and increase your efforts. I do not believe that it is necessary to do so. I believe that you will do it without any word or appeal from me, because you understand as well as I do the needs and opportunities of this great hour, when the fortunes of mankind everywhere seem about to be determined and when America has the greatest opportunity she has ever had to make good her own freedom, and in making it good to lend a helping hand to men struggling for their freedom everywhere. You remember that it was farmers from whom came the first shots at Lexington, that set aflame the revolution that made America free."

"I hope and believe that the farmers of America will willingly and conspicuously stand by to win this war also. The toll, the intelligence, the energy, the foresight, the self-sacrifice and devotion of the farmers of America will, I believe, bring to a triumphant conclusion this great last war for the emancipation of men from the control of arbitrary government and the selfishness of class legislation and control, and then, when the end has come, we may look each other in the face and be glad that we are Americans and have had the privilege to play such a part."

## WAITRESSES AT UNION LEAGUE! HEIGH HO!

And Colored Servants Supplant  
White At Tables, Shattering  
Traditions

Philadelphia, Feb. 1.—Those members of the Union League who were sturdiest in the leather chairs last night, wavered under another of the shocks of war and felt this distracted old world slip a little further off its axis when the news went round that waitresses—waitresses!—were to be put to work in the women's restaurant.

"Heigh ho!" said the leather chairs. No tradition of calamity and change. Fancy a woman bringing one's morning chop! Of course, they'll burn 'em or drop 'em on the floor. Waitresses, in white frumpies like they have in those places where they cook their funny cakes in the window. No telling how one'll get one's food before long. They'll be measuring it with instruments, corned beef and taxicabage, as it were—ha! ha! waitresses!"

Outside the snow drew a fine white veil between the leather chairs and the Ritz. The time was one for rumination.

Waitresses! H'm! Of course, they'll twiddle and gossip, as is the way of women, and you can bet the omelette will be cold five days a week. Still, we're at war, and it may be that the change is only beginning. Change is only beginning! That's the way it looks. Think, by George, what we may come to! One of these days you'll be reading that "the Clover Club will hold its annual dinner this evening at the Automat." Joe Rogers or Bill Bunn, making things hum amid those cakes they bake—what do they put in them anyway—that they bake in the window.

And that rear-admiral who opens the door at the Bellevue, they'll be melting him down to get the gold off his clothes. Fine time to live in, though much to see and think about. Waitresses! Well, well! After all these years. Waitresses!

The colored brethren are to be let in at the men's apartment, too, to wait on table—experiment of a sort. Well, the old Afro-American makes a good servant—a little effusive in his manners, a trifle effervescent, but capable. They wave the things around. Superintendent says it's due to war conditions. Shortage of labor. Well, labor's the new aristocracy, it seems. Every carpenter wanting a racing automobile and his wife wanting a limousine. White service at table is better, though. Always fancied it was more careful. Sorry to see this come. Had to be, it seems. Hope it'll work out. They must have been hard pressed to break a rule that's provided for white men servants ever since the League began. Waitresses! Well, well!

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April 1st, 1918.

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keeping your skin clear, transparent and delicate. The use of it will not promote the growth of hair in the slightest.

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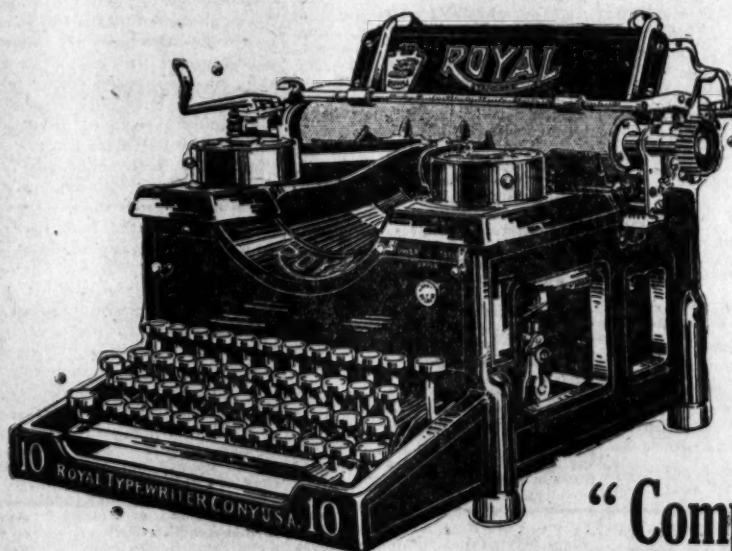


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## MARRIAGE

**LUNT-PEARSON:** On March 16th, 1918, at Holy Trinity Cathedral, by the Very Rev. Dean Walker, M.A., Carol Prescott, elder son of Capt. & Mrs. W. H. Lunt, Shanghai, to Beryl Olga, youngest daughter of Mr. & Mrs. C. E. Pearson, Shanghai.

## Today's Church Services

**Holy Trinity Cathedral.**—March 17, Fifth Sunday in Lent (Paschal Sunday). 8 a.m., Holy Communion. 10 a.m., Matins (plain). 11 a.m., Sung Eucharist. Anthem, "There-fore we" (Pearson). Hymns 96, 209, 322, 107. Preacher, The Dean. 3 p.m., Children's Service. 6 p.m., Evensong. Anthem, "O Saviour of the world" (Goss). Hymns 283, 467, 493. Preacher, The Rev. C. J. F. Symonds, M.A.

**St. Andrew's Church, Broadway.**—8 a.m., Holy Communion. 10.30 a.m., Matins and Sermon. Preacher, The Chaplain. 6 p.m., Evensong and Sermon. Preacher, The Chaplain.

**St. John's Pro-Cathedral, Jesfield.**—Evening Prayer in English at six o'clock. Preacher: (The Rev. W. P. Roberts, B.D.)

**Union Church.**—Sunday, March 17, 11 a.m., Preacher, Rev. C. E. Darwent, M.A. Subject, "In a dry land." Chant 69. Anthem "How

lovely are the messengers" (Mendelssohn). Hymns 536, 656, 63. 6 p.m., Preacher, Rev. C. E. Darwent, M.A. Subject "Natural virtues." Chant 56. Hymns 540, 639, 275, 656.

**Shanghai Free Christian Church.**—The services in the above will be conducted as follows:—Morning, 11 a.m. by Rev. F. W. Baller; Evening, 6 p.m. by Rev. F. W. Baller.

**Christian Science Society of Shanghai.**—Masonic Hall, Bund. Sunday Service, 11 a.m. Subject: "Substance." Sunday School 10 a.m. Wednesday Evening, 6 p.m. Reading Room No. 21 Nanking Road, Room 21, daily except Sunday, 10.30 to 12.30.

**American Song Service.**—Dr. D. Hillard Lyon, Associate Secretary of the International Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association, will speak at the Palace Hotel, 4.30 p.m. Mr. and Mrs. Black will sing.

## Changing Civilisation

A Veteran's Survey Of The New Social Order Which Is Evolving Behind This Epornous War

"Gladstone's vitality was immense. I remember his remarking that people were so astonished at an old man not being a mummy in a glass case that they used to stare at him as he walked about."

—Sir Almonst Wau, in the Cornhill.

"I know so many old men who have much deeper feeling for life and keener desire to get out of it its treasures than the young men whom I meet possess. They are even more reckless than the young men."

—Stoppard Brooke, in his Diary (1898).

One recalls these quotations in reading what is perhaps the most striking article in the January reviews—that by Mr. Frederic Harrison, now a vigorous veteran of 87 years, who writes in the Fortnightly Review with astonishing vigor and wide sympathy.

Mr. Harrison's article is headed—"Older Scripts," and it covers a wide field.

"For myself, to use the current slang, I am 'fed up' with all this 'chatter' about Fanny Brawne, about Watts-Dunton's mystic fane, and Orestes and Pyldes. The private life of poets is not so really important as is that of politicians, whose characters we need to know before we judge their acts. Let us read the poets and leave them in peace at home. Happily no man can unearth the domestic privacy of Homer."

That paragraph is suggested by reading Stoppard Brooke's life, and after reading John Morley's new "Recollections," Mr. Harrison says:—"All who follow politics or letters must study from beginning to end Lord Morley's two stout volumes of 'Recollections,' wherein almost every incident and person of note over the last two generations is touched with the hand of a master. It forms an encyclopaedic survey of State affairs, judgments, and books of our time. Turn over the eighty pages of a very careful analytic index, and you will find a reference to almost every public man and to every leading writer of the day. This gives a truly unique interest to this book. It is the political testament of a statesman who had held great offices in critical times and has been at the helm in many a storm. Again, it is the life-long study of great literature by one who now for 55 years has had no superior in the prose writing of this age."

"No other politician has been a great writer, and no other writer has directed great affairs."

Of Dilke's "Life" Mr. Harrison says:—"He might have held power for a time in a quiet epoch; he truly forewarned the dominant German Peril, and might have helped to prepare us to meet it—but for a moral disaster such as that which ruined Home Rule. Public men must remember that they have no private life. Two-thirds of a statesman is character; and public men, just like

## President Wilson's Whip Hand Over Congress

(New York Times)

THERE is a story of the small boy who, after a disagreement with his parents, ran away from home, intending never to come back. He did come back soon because of homesickness and the cold, but the wise parents said nothing about it and acted as if nothing had happened. The boy stood this as long as he could. Then, without suggestion from anybody, he exclaimed: "Well, I see you have the same old cat."

And so Senator William J. Stone, back from his excursion into pacifism and anti-administration fields, and perhaps regretting the fact that his return attracts little attention, suddenly gets up, also without suggestion from anybody, and says, "It is the same old wicked Republican Party we had before I went away," or words to that effect.

The party thus assailed scratches back, and the effort of the American Congress to appear nonpartisan in wartime comes to an end after ten months of great strain.

Figuring in the War Department as to when and how troops can be supplied with equipment is no more frantic today than the figuring by the two political parties' National Committees to see, on the one hand, how a narrow Democratic majority in Congress can be swept aside, and on the other, how it can be increased in the elections of next Fall.

This figuring on November probabilities, of course, had been going on before Senator Stone proclaimed that he, too, was a Democrat and a supporter of the Wilson Administration. But before that incident the calculations and workers of the two parties acted as if they were doing something they were ashamed of—at least something that the people must not know anything about.

It was less than a month ago that Senator Wadsworth of New York said: "I cannot conceive of any sharply drawn political issue that will disturb the United States in the year 1918 and distract the minds of men who must devote themselves to the winning of the war. We cannot afford to spend any energy whatever on political battles. We are simply not thinking about politics, not wondering in the least what the Congress elections of 1918 may or may not reflect of the feeling of the country." At the moment it was a fair representation of what many other members of the Senate and House, of both parties, really thought they thought.

But Senator Wadsworth and nearly all his associates were remarkably cheerful when the end of the pretense of forgetting their party came, with the Stone speech attacking Republicans and Colonel Roosevelt, and with the replies of Senators Lodge and Penrose. They acted like men from whom the greatest burden of the war, that of enforced non-partisanship, had been lifted. All the smiling was on the Republican side. Naturally, the Wilson Administration and the Democrats in Congress, with their slender majority, had no desire to lose the great asset which the temporary political self-effacement of the minority had given them. So Senator Stone, in his own party, became even more unpopular than he had been during his period of opposing Administration war measures.

He not only had no authority or request from the President to champion the Administration in Congress, but he had been begged by members of the Cabinet and by his own party associates in the Senate not to start a partisan fight, not to pose as the defender of the President in a way which would increase the antagonism to the President and bring it out in the open and convert a smoldering Republican resentment into active hostilities both in legislative matters in Congress and in the mid-term political campaigns next Fall. His best friends told him that he was forgetting one of the simplest, most elementary facts of politics, that the party in power would thrive best on nonpartisanship and that the opposition must have the other thing to get anywhere.

But the Missouri Senator had his speech all written. He had worked hard over its passage of denunciation, and liked it too well to forego the pleasure of delivery and of making the sensation. The net results were more embarrassing for the President, a quickly seized opportunity for the Republicans to resume partisanship, and nothing whatever for Senator Stone but the resentment of his own party for being a bull in a china shop at the worst possible moment. The Missouri did not even get the full measure of sensation out of the incident, because other and bigger things happened on the same day, notably the denunciation by the President himself of one of the Senate leaders of his own party, Senator Chamberlain, and the defiance of Chamberlain and other Democrats who said then and are still saying that they will fight for what they consider necessary war measures, regardless of the disapproval of the President.

So the United States, before being anywhere near prepared for the big war with Germany which it has undertaken, has a formal, even

though accidental, renewal of open warfare between its two political parties, a bitter fight between the leaders of the party in possession of Congress and the war-making machinery. And the Republican leaders are already lining up with their factions on the question of what they will do in 1920, after the campaign of 1918 is safely over.

In the free-for-all political fight which thus suddenly supersedes non-partisanship, President Wilson has the best chance to win, according to both his supporters and his opponents. They admit that, when the time of any great crisis comes in this war, the President will be able to compel nonpartisanship for another period, and so on till the war is over. In saying this they are referring to the business of getting war measures through Congress, not to the campaigns of next Fall, for no White House oratory or eloquence is going to prevent a fight before the people for the control of the next Congress. But, assuming that the Republicans win and the war is still in progress after the new Congress comes in, it also is taken for granted that the President will be able to swing that new and politically hostile Congress to back up the Administration on every point in which war issues are involved.

"The case of Congress in a fight with the President in time of war is hopeless and helpless," said a Republican member who had voted for some of the early war measures, against his own judgment, simply because they were war measures. "The only method we have to fight the President is to withhold from him this or that power which he needs or thinks he needs to prosecute the war successfully. But we cannot do that. It would be assuming to ourselves a responsibility that belongs only to the Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy."

"Already we have granted tremendous autocratic power to the President, and some of it has been misused by being further delegated to incompetent hands. But we cannot put ourselves in the position of withholding war power in the future because we think the Administration has misused what it has, not even when the President insists upon repeating his mistakes and declaring that they are not mistakes."

"We gave him a law, for illustration, including the provision whereby the Government could issue priority orders in the matter of freight traffic. We were told that it was absolutely essential to the expediting of the transportation of war supplies and other vital necessities to place this priority-fixing power in the hands of the President, and we so voted, regardless of our own opinions in the matter. But what has happened? The priority-fixing power was delegated to many incompetents, each using it on his own hook, and it was so overworked and so abused and misused that this one thing was the chief factor in congesting our transportation business, in holding up supplies for troops here and in France, and in bringing about the conditions that culminated in the Garfield order for business to paralyze itself in the work of getting ready for war."

"Garfield himself is another illustration of this misuse of great power in appointing the wrong man. But Congress could not withhold the legislation that gave us Garfield and mismanaged priority. What would the public and the press of the country have said if we had defeated these bills? And if the President asks us tomorrow for even greater powers, what can the Congress do but grant them? Nothing. What else will the next Congress, even if it is Republican, be able to do if the war is still on? Nothing."

"President Wilson has the whip hand and is going to run the country as he sees fit for the rest of his term. We cannot persuade him or dissuade him in any matter pertaining to the war or the Government. We cannot force him to rid the Administration of unfit or incompetent men, for if he has appointed them he will not admit, he will not even think, that they are unfit or incompetent."

"It is a waste of time to talk about what England or France has done to increase the efficiency of its war machinery. Under the form of government in each of these countries there is a way of changing the Government itself. We cannot do any such thing. We can have no change in the course of four years, and must make the best of what we have in that period, always remembering that the President is immune to criticism and that, in his own person, he is an impassable barrier between Congress or the public and the subordinate Government official who is supposed by the Congress to be unfit. Things have been disclosed within the last six weeks which in any other country now at war would have forced the resignation or the removal of the Secretary of War. But President Wilson publicly declares that Mr. Baker is one of the ablest public officials he has ever

known, and at the same time he denounces Senator Chamberlain of his own party and one of his strongest supporters in Congress because the Senator does not think that Mr. Baker is efficient. In the same statement the President tells the committees of Congress that the things they have been doing to help the Government in war have hindered it and that the new war legislation proposed, but not of his asking, would result in long delays and lost motion. It was not necessary for him to say that he would veto the legislation in question if it ever got to him from the Senate and House.

"What further notice from the White House than that denunciation of Chamberlain do we need to convince us that Congress is to have nothing to say about the conduct of this war? There is more than that notice in it. There is the internal evidence in the statement that the President is absolutely sure of his strength and his power to compel Congress to give whatever he wants. In the same statement in which he upholds Baker and damns the activities of Congress he says that the Baker measures will solve the problem 'if the Congress will but remove the few statutory obstacles of rigid department organization which stand in their way.' Don't tell me that Mr. Wilson is not a humorist as well as a statesman! In the same breath that he declares Congress has added to the delay and confusion of war preparation he intimates that he will soon ask Congress to increase the power of the very War Department which the leaders of Congress denounce as inefficient."

"Furthermore, he will get that added power when he comes for it. He will get it partly through the efforts of George E. Chamberlain himself as soon as he can convince the Senator that the latter's own suggestions will not be tolerated by the Administration and that the country must take the Wilson-Baker plan or nothing, and that the country needs something more to win the war. And President Wilson is the greatest conceiver we have ever had in the White House. Chamberlain and the rest of them will yield not because they are weak men (for they are not) but because the United States is at war and the President is the Commander in Chief. The Congress is as determined to win this war as the President is, and it realizes now that it cannot participate in the winning except on the President's own terms and by delegating power and more power, as it is demanded, without any hope of making effective criticism of the use or misuse of that power."

"There will not be any cheerful harmony about this method. We will do what we are told to do, because we must not be divided against the enemy. We must wait till the war is over for Congress to rehabilitate itself as a co-ordinate branch of the Government of the United States. It will do that then, and no mistake! There is going to be a tremendous reaction from American autocracy when the autocracy has finished the work of establishing democracy for the world. That is not sarcasm. We fully realize that there must be a responsible head. But we cannot help resenting the fact that Congress, as a whole, and in the persons of its leaders of both parties, is looked upon as a very inferior sort of agency that should have no mind of its own—a group of rubber stamps. But the Cabinet is that, too. All the boards and commissions and bureaus are that. Baker is that. Otherwise the President never would have described him to the world as one of the greatest officials he had ever known. Garrison, the former Secretary of War, was not that; so he could not stay in the Cabinet."

"The President cannot help it. It's the way he was made, and this war is not going to change him. So we have got to put it through on the present basis, which, of course, is much better than not putting it through at all."

"From time to time there will be uprisings. Occasionally Congress, while it never will deny the legislation that is asked for in the interest of the war, may assert itself by attempting legislation that is not asked for. The two Chamberlain bills now pending make a case in point. They are both good measures, intended to straighten out the difficulties and delays of our war preparation. They were drawn by the man who has been the Administration's chief support on army matters in the Senate since the war began, and they have the approval of most of his associates, both Republican and Democratic, on the Military Committee. The President denounces the bills and their author, but the Senate may fight for them nevertheless, in spite of the certainty of

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(Continued on Page 11)



## Bringing Up Father



By George McManus



## President Wilson's Whip Hand Over Congress

(Continued from Page 10)

their death in the House, where the control of the President is not qualified by even a mild remnant of independence of the executive branch of the Government.

There is further evidence of the fact that the President now feels very sure of his ability to control Congress. Last Summer, when Senator Weeks was insisting on a Congress Committee on the War, the matter was left in a sub-committee of the Committee on Rules. The President sent for the Democrats on that sub-committee and urged them to stop all further action on the Weeks proposal. They did it. But now he takes the more direct

method of publicly repudiating a measure that he does not want.

"While Congress will continue to do the thing that must be done and will swallow its pride many times between now and peace, there will be more criticism and more effort to improve legislation, instead of putting it through just as it comes from the President or from one of his subordinates. Louis Marshall said in New York the other day that it was a mistake to go on thinking the President knew more than anybody else in the country about our needs. It is a mistake. We have been guilty of it, and it has not got us very far on the road to successful war making. As I have intimated, it will not make much difference

what we think, but honest, reasonable criticism, if persisted in, as each measure comes up, may eventually be of some benefit.

"The President is going to ask for much more legislation. These bills may be divided, roughly, into three groups—war money or appropriation bills, bills concerning purely military affairs, and acts affecting the social, industrial, and economic welfare of the country and determining domestic policy, with only an indirect bearing on the war. Of course, bills of the first two groups will go through with but little criticism or opposition. We will scrutinize measures of the third class more closely in the future than we have in the last ten months. We will try to put into them some reservation of our right to see that the power which they confer is not misused or delegated to incompetent men. We will more particularly specify and define and limit power than we have been doing since the war began. We can restore the old safeguard that men appointed by the President to administer these great war undertakings must be confirmed by the Senate. Perhaps that much is left for Congress as a branch of the Federal Government, in addition to its duty to give the Commander in Chief all the military power he needs."

## Changing Civilisation

(Continued from Page 10)

heaven and a new earth. So underneath Bolshevism there lies a vast social evolution. Italy, France, Portugal, Ireland, Britain throb with vague spasms of revolutionary change. It has brought disaster in Lombardy and Venice; France, too, passes from one crisis to another; Sinn Féin spouts rank treason; even British Socialists still hold out hands to their Scandinavian, German, Russian 'brothers'!

"When 150 millions of men have flung off a mighty autocracy, have sunk into a new social, industrial, moral chaos, have put in motion a civic earthquake on a scale such as never before was seen amongst men, this sends a thrill through the masses which the world has never yet known.

"How far, in what way, will it work? The Italian people is far more ignorant, more passionate, more predatory than the French. The Italian Kingdom is a recent, artificial, somewhat shallow edifice under the ancient shadow of Saint Peter. Parliamentary government struggles on in defiance of all the traditions and instincts of France; and now is a mere battle-ground for Socialistic combats, rivalries, and plots. The United Kingdom has been heaving with change for at least one genera-

tion, and its spasms were not unconnected with this war. Our royal, loyal, indefatigable George, alas! is not all that a George was to a Chatham and a Pitt—however much he surpasses his ancestors in every public and private gift.

"In the crash of Tsardom and the rumblings everywhere of social order, Monarchy, with all its undoubted good, has the undesired weakness of being the symbol of what is antique and established. And yet the whole horizon, blazes with new, unexpected, mysterious lights and clouds. France and America have no cleavage of kingdoms, have no kingdom at all. For generations each Frenchman, each American, has felt in his bones that he and his fellow-citizens are France, are America. They have no double sense of a compound loyalty to the State and another loyalty to the Throne.

"Now—what is the moral to be drawn from all this? It is, that behind this enormous war, there is coming over civilisation a change even more enormous, and much more lasting in time.

"When fighting has ceased—and I cannot feel sure that it will cease either soon, or in any complete, definitive, mutually agreed way—there will be a wholly new Social Order, as different perhaps from ours as when the Catholic and Feudal Order superseded that of Polytheism, slavery, art, and luxury. Many things will be reconstructed. There will be no special ruling class, no select educated class, no idle class.

"This seismic and cosmic upheaval seems in the fourth year of war to be affecting in opposite ways two orders of politicians amongst us so that somehow they converge to the same point, which in practice would be craven surrender to the foe.

"Some of our Elder Statesmen seem to have lost their nerves over the continuance of horrors and the social debacle that travels after them as fire succeeds an earthquake. We are told that stout-hearted men can stand an earthquake for a time, but their nerves begin to shake if it continues long.

"On the other hand, Commercialism, Cobdenism, Socialism, with all its hundred heads and its hundred voices, Internationalism, red, grey, and black—all are agog with a vision of industrial expansion, or else of Social Liquidation, cosmopolitan Brotherhood, utopian Peace—if only these dreadful Governments would cease to fight. If these Elder Statesmen really represent their order, it will be the last act of a ruling Class in Britain. If tradesmen and Internationalists really impede our victory, they will both end in Bolshevie chaos."

them, gates in this dam were opened; when the tide began to recede the pressure behind the gates closed them and securely impounded the water. The rest was simply the ordinary problem of providing sluice gates and a water wheel. The mill continued to run until the tide in the creek rose high enough to be nearly level with the water in the

dam. Then there had to be a suspension of the industry, a suspension, of course, which came irregularly, being determined by daily changes in the tides, but even this apparent difficulty would have been solved by inventive genius long ago, if it had not, in the past, been so easy to obtain cheap power from the burning of coal.



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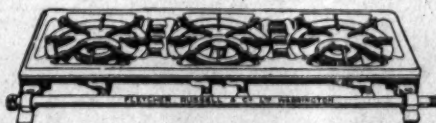
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## FOREIGN AFFAIRS ARE DEBATED IN FRANCE

M. Pichon Replies To Socialist Questions On Relations With Russia

Paris, France.—The end of the year was marked in the French Parliament by a fine speech on Foreign Affairs by M. Pichon, who holds that portfolio in the Clemenceau Cabinet. He was preceded by several well-known orators of the Socialist Party who, in a great measure, gave their attention to the situation in Russia.

M. Moutet asked the Government to define what their attitude was to be toward the Russian Revolution. If, he asked, our party desires to send representatives to Petrograd, will the opposition to a passage via Stockholm be renewed? Though the offer, made six months ago, of the Socialist Party to go to Russia had been refused, the party, he said, had not changed its policy in the matter.

M. Mistrail, who followed M. Moutet in the tribune, reproached the press with the difference in its attitude toward the Ministers of the Tsar, recognized traitors, and its attitude toward the revolutionaries. This difference of attitude had, he said, done the greatest harm to the Revolution, and also to France, for it had been the means of putting the Bolsheviks in power. M. Mistrail then went on to reproach the Government with leaving its war aims vague and undefined and of giving the impression that they did not know what they wanted. He demanded confidence in the Socialist Party and a revision of war aims including those of the Allies.

M. Sembat declared that recriminations as to the past were vain and useless. The present was the great question and it should be examined regardless of party considerations. It had often been declared that victory was dependent on a double and simultaneous action on both fronts, but as the Eastern front had ceased to count it was necessary to reconsider the conditions of victory, for they were necessarily different. The greater danger of the secession of Russia from the allied ranks, he said, was the greater the necessity for our entering into an agreement to do our utmost to prevent such an eventuality. We have been told, M. Clemenceau said in the last editorial which he wrote before becoming Premier, that men had been sold to the enemy in Russia. From this it has been deduced that because there are a few suspicious individuals everybody should be suspected. It is the gravest mistake. By the side of the men sold to Germany there are extremists with whom we have some points of contact. There were men in the Tsar's Court who were sold to the enemy and we have made no difficulties in associating with them. We were always presented with a Russia who loved France and hated Germany.

The truth is that the moujiks were completely ignorant of Europe, and that the Germans had taken deep root in their country. Cachin saw in Moscow that immense co-operative society which includes millions of members and which was established by Germany. Instead of the Russia holding out her arms to France with which cartoons have made us familiar, Russia is, in fact, penetrated by the Germans. The Germans knew that the Russians, given over to themselves, were incapable of governing themselves, and that Germany would have the glory and the profit of leading Russia toward industrial progress. Helfferich regarded Russia as a German field of exploitation, as a German colony. This scheme has not been forgotten. Advances have recently been made toward Russian finance which showed that it was still in the German mind.

Let us pay attention to these facts, said M. Sembat. Is there such a thing as Russia? Or is there merely a facade? Was there a scepter or a Tsar uniting a number of dissimilar peoples? There was nothing but a facade hiding the rest of Russia. That facade was the Tsar, and we were very much mistaken in regretting the event which threw down this facade. M. Sembat ended his speech by also asking the Government to allow the French Socialists to go to Russia. He asked that the matter should be examined from the sole point of view of the interests of France, adding that the future would show the danger to Europe of a Russia permeated by Germany. There was still the possibility of preventing this.

M. Pichon, Minister of Foreign Affairs, then mounted the tribune and immediately replied to the last Socialist speaker by declaring that he was not in the least in favor of a policy of inertia or of indifference toward Russia. The recent and present events in Petrograd, together with the entry of the United States into the war, he said, the most important facts that had taken place since the beginning of hostilities. "I understand and fully sympathize with the anxieties of members," added M. Pichon. "The Government which has taken hold of power in Petrograd, by means of anarchy, and has dethroned the power born of the Revolution has made it impossible for us to recognize it and to enter into official relations with it."

M. Pichon then went on to recapitulate the various acts of the Bolshevik Government and continued: "It is to be remarked that if Trotsky distributes manifestos to the allied nations, he does nothing of the kind to Germany and entertains the most friendly relations toward its official representatives. It is Germany's desire to destroy the Russian military power, to separate Russia from her allies, to prolong anarchy, to dominate a nation composed of 180,000,000 men and then to submit it to German exploitation, to take possession of its factories, of its railways, to divide it and then dis-

## The Boys Getting Ready For The Masquerade



This looks like a party lined up for a masked ball—but instead it shows some of our marines in France becoming adept in the knack of attaching gas masks in record time. The poisonous gas sent across "No Man's Land" comes across with the wind, and speed in putting on the gas mask is essential to life.

tribute the spoil. In circumstances so fatal for Russia and of which it is inconceivable that the Russian people did not see the consequences, it is our duty, not to lose contact with our allies of yesterday, who will, we firmly hope, be our allies of tomorrow. We must get closer to all the sane and disciplined elements and make ourselves felt wherever a trace of authority is maintained in Russia. But this does not mean that we have in any way to interfere with the internal policy of Russia—that kind of thing we leave to our enemies, but we must so act that it would be known in every part of Russia that we are ready to resume relations the breaking off of which was none of our doing. This attitude has motivated the instructions sent to the Ambassadors of the Allied Powers; instructions to the effect that on the day on which a regular government, recognized by the people is established in Russia, we are ready to enter with it into an examination of our war aims and the conditions of a durable and lasting peace. Does this mean that we, therefore, have some innovation to make? Need we state that we never had any other intentions than to insure the triumph of the fundamental ideas of right and justice? Who can impute to us the ambition of conquest or the desire to dominate?"

M. Pichon went on to say that it had been necessary for France to keep in touch with all those movements in the interior of Russia that were making for the reestablishment of order. It was the more necessary, he said, because of what we owe our noble and unfortunate ally Rumania, whose very existence is threatened by the military capitulations taking place on the Russian front. More than any other nation we were bound to fulfill our duty toward Rumania, for we were chiefly responsible for her entry into the war. It is not our fault that her participation in the struggle has resulted in such misfortune. We had special obligations toward her, and following on her defeat, the reorganization of her army fell to a French General, helped by French officers. We informed the Rumanian Government at Jassy that all engagements entered upon at the time of Rumania's entry into the war had been maintained. Rumania has obtained, in agreement with France and through France, the support of all the Allies. The armistice could not be avoided, in spite of all our efforts. The reasons for its necessity could only be appreciated to the general who represented us, and to the military representatives of our ally.

M. Pichon then dealt with the subject of war aims, declaring that, as Mr. Lloyd George had said, they consisted first and foremost of victory, which was the only means of obtaining peace. Victory, however, was not desired in order to dominate peoples, but to insure a just and humane peace. All the declarations made by allied governments, all the resolutions voted in the Chamber, one and all, expressed the same idea, one and all gave the same definition of the aims of the war on the allied side. There was not a trace of a wish to annihilate a people, not even the people who had provoked the most terrible of tragedies.

Referring to the society of nations, M. Pichon declared that it was in vain that attempts were made to create the belief that there existed a divergence of opinion between President Wilson's point of view and that of the French Government. "We are in complete agreement on every point," the French Minister for Foreign Affairs declared, proceeding to quote from President Wilson's message of December 3. He then said: "But it is none the less certain that we have our duty to fulfill toward the oppressed nations, toward Belgium, Serbia, Poland. We do not separate our cause from that of Poland, it must be one and indivisible. This policy of the right of nationalities does honor to our history and it applies to the Armenian, Syrian and Libanese populations. They must be able to settle their own destinies."

M. Pichon then pointed to the refusal of Germany ever to make precise communications whenever there was a question of peace proposals. Mr. Balfour had said the same thing in the House of Commons, and matters were just the same now as they were then. "Germany will never give back Alsace-Lorraine, which is a question affecting the whole world, and the symbol of justice. From the day when it was torn from us there has not been any peace for the world. There is nothing more untrue than to say that we are prolonging the war in order

to insure a selfish restitution. No, the question of Alsace-Lorraine is not a French territorial question. It is a moral problem. It is an alternative between justice and brute strength. There will be or there will not be a durable peace for the nations, according as Alsace-Lorraine is given back to us or remains in enemy hands."

Having spoken in appreciation of the effort which had resulted in the fall of Jerusalem, M. Pichon turned his attention to the publication of secret treaties by the Bolsheviks. There was nothing, he said, in the documents published by Trotsky which could be interpreted as contradictory to our proclaimed policy. German accusers of our so-called secret diplomacy have been caught in ignominious machinations against the common rights of men. They are the same men who undertook negotiations with the Tsar unknown to the Imperial Chancellery, in order to create enmity with England; who schemed to bring about war between Mexico and the United States, who organized in the Argentine, abusing the confidence of a neutral state, a campaign aimed at sinking Argentine vessels without leaving any trace. These are the personages authorized to denounce our secret diplomacy.

The Bolsheviks, went on M. Pichon, could not assert that there was nothing secret in their treaties with Germany. What is known of the discussions which took place when the armistice clauses were drawn up? Nothing but the results. Russia would be very simple-minded if she took seriously the assurances of good will which came to her from Germany. A few days ago, went on M. Pichon, Trotsky, speaking to M. Noulens of the conditions of peace, stated that

he remained firm in his support of the Russian proposals. And supposing Germany refuses? asked M. Noulens. "Then," replied Trotsky, "we may have to make a revolutionary war. In any case the Constituent Assembly will decide." Let us hope that the Constituent Assembly will not be dissolved, as is threatened each time that it appears to be inclined to resent Bolshevik dictatorship.

As to the terms of a general peace proposed by the Germans, M. Pichon said that they amounted to a territorial status quo without either indemnity or reparation. Germany, he declared, is trying to inveigle us in these Bolshevik negotiations. We have suffered terrible losses, we have shown our heroism; can negotiations under such conditions be admitted? If there is any single person who thinks they could, let him say so. The day on which we are presented directly with the terms of the German peace offer, we will consider it.

is an indirect proposal with which we shall examine it. It has no illusions as to Germany's scheme. It means either the capitulation of Russia or the breaking off of negotiations.

War will continue, went on M. Pichon. We are one ally the less; that ally has played a considerable part during the last few years. It is a big advantage for Germany to have insured for herself the freedom of her movements on the Russian front. Other allies are stepping into the ranks, the United States with all its moral and material force, and with the United States come the greater number of the American nations. It is a levee en masse against German ambition. Let us be firm and patient.

There are other allies who have not given us the fullness of their support; it is now time that they should do so. Unity of action must be the rule, it is the policy of the present Government.

At this very time, said M. Pichon, the solidarity of France and of her allies is being manifested in Italy where Franco-British armies are fighting at the side of the soldiers of King Victor Emmanuel. Tomorrow, the same solidarity will be witnessed on the Macedonian front. Germany and her satellites have undertaken an impossible task, to conquer the world. The world will conquer them. We shall have a considerable share in this victory. As Mr. Roosevelt said recently, the recompense of France will be great, for she will have saved the world's idealism.

A Socialist order of the day having been turned down by 411 votes to 99, the order of the day expressing full confidence in the Government was adopted by a majority of 384.

## NEUTRALS BUILT 358 SHIPS LAST YEAR

Osaka Mainichi Understands That Germany Has Strings Tied To Them

Tokio, March 8.—Judging from various sources of information, the number of boats built by neutral countries in Europe last year, although it is impossible to know exactly, is supposed to be about 358, states the Osaka Mainichi. Of these, 185 boats were built in Holland; 76 boats, 48,000 tons in Norway; 48 boats, 39,000 tons in Sweden; 35 boats, 24,000 tons in Denmark and 11 boats, 23,000 tons in Spain.

The number of boats built in Holland and Norway surpasses that of last year and that of this year in Spain is twice that of last year, however, that of Sweden and Denmark is smaller than last year.

Anyhow it is understood that these

neutral countries were supplied with steel and other necessary goods from Germany. It is also understood that Germany never supplied them without certain conditions and therefore it might be supposed that Germany supplied them under the condition (1) of prohibiting the use of the boats for the interest of her enemies during the time of war and also for five years after the war is finished, (2)

to keep preferential right in case of the sale of the boats, (3) to prohibit the building of any boat at shipbuilding yards noted in the black list of Germany and even the repairing of them.

Judging from these conditions, these ships made by the neutral countries in Europe last year are for the interests of Germany and not for the Allies.

When a girl's colour fades, when her cheeks and lips grow pale, and she gets short of breath easily and her heart palpitates after slight exertion or under the least excitement, it means that she is suffering from thin blood.

Headache and backache often accompany this condition, and nervousness is frequently present.

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The only other treatment needed costs nothing. It is this. Give the patient plenty of fresh air, moderate exercise every day, not enough to cause fatigue, and use care in the diet because the food craved for is often not the best for an anemic condition.

A book containing just the information that every mother of a growing girl needs is offered FREE to all readers who send a post card to Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

But begin at once to invigorate your blood by taking Dr. Williams' pink pills for pale people, which can be obtained from any dealer, or direct, 1 bottle for \$1.50, 6 for \$8, from above address.

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## Pershing Prepares For 2,000,000 Men

(Continued from Page 8)

and in other respects, were in better order.

### Pershing A Hard Hitter

The man who was placed in command did not think of his force as a sentimental force, however. You know why he was chosen as our leader? Because it was believed that he would be a hard-hitting soldier. The one note that has been struck from Washington consistently, as I know, is that we are in France to fight, and not for display. There was another reason for Pershing's choice, which again indicates that someone looked all around the subject, and had grasped and understood the requirements for a modern commander. He had been an attaché with the Japanese Army in the Russo-Japanese War. He had seen big armies directed, and how big war was fought. Of the other attaches on the Japanese side in that war—Crowder is Provost Marshal General; March, Chief of Artillery in France, while Corvisant, one of the French attaches, with his corps, was facing the corps of Von Eitel, one of the German attaches, at Verdun last summer. Do you want any further proof of the advantage of practical over theory, or proof of the enormous problem which we had undertaken, a problem that required a training and development in which haste would be fatal, as it ever has been to untrained soldiers?

"Would Washington give Pershing authority? Would those responsible grasp the principle that a General in the field must not be kept in leading strings? He was at once given the same authority that Grant had when he came East to take command of the Union armies, which does not mean that he had all of the regular officers, or the supplies, or men he wanted, but such as he had they were his to command."

"France had use for all her manpower. Her transport facilities were fully occupied. Within a country which had been under the strain of war for three years, we were to form an army and to supply that army in a world of our own. Our soldiers did not know the language or the customs of the country. There was some worry, I believe, in Washington that Pershing might not be tactful enough to play the part of our consul in his relations with the Allies, but his American common sense took care of that, too. It was characteristic of him to give an order that any officer who for temporary reasons failed to get on well with the French should be assigned to work where he had relations only with Americans. Now and then critics say that the French say this about us, and the British say that, and that both perhaps are disappointed in us. I don't dispute the truth of the reports, but I only know that the officers who have trained and helped us in France hold no such opinion. They see our purpose; they realize how and when we shall make good."

"Sixty per cent of the first contingent that went to France were recruits, and only one out of four of the officers regulars. I need only say that young French recruits have a year's training before they go into the trenches as part of a veteran trained army, in order that you may realize the importance of training. Troops at home are receiving instructions along the lines of instructions laid down by our staff in France."

"A thoroughly considered program between Washington and France is being worked out. We are not preparing for a few divisions in France, but for fifty, seventy-five, and a hundred. The very eagerness of our people in creating armies out of imagination before they could be created in practice, which found expression in the press cables to Europe, was an embarrassment. It led the allied to expect too much of us, and our force in France made it a point not to indulge in promises, but to prove by hard, consistent application that we should be worthy of the test which is the only one that counts in war."

### Staggered By Pershing's Plans

"I was a little staggered when I first saw the project for our bases, our airdromes, and our lines of communication, which was to provide for a million men, with expansion to two million. To carry out that project meant that we must bring to France all the kinds of material that an army requires, we must build railways and docks and camps. It, proved at least we were not going into the war in a small way, that we were not to make a patchwork business of our plans, that we had a program."

"We have every kind of worker in France, every kind of expert. There is no department of human activity which is not represented. We are building almost everything we could at home from machine shops to bakeries, from railroads to barracks. Pershing puts each man to the task for which he is trained. Majors in uniform are working harder than they ever did at home for princely salaries. We are making ready in a big way and thoroughly for our great task."

"How hard that force of pioneers worked in making ready! More than one officer dropped down from sheer exhaustion. Never was the American gospel of work better practiced."

"Our plan was committed to a definite number of divisions by June 1, and they were to arrive with increasing rapidity as the Spring months approached. We must be ready for them. Every department was calling for supplies. With American ambition, every commander and every department head wanted to make progress. For the first three months it seemed as if we were making little headway, and then gradually the picture began developing out of the plate, until in December the whole plan began to take form. Such progress was possible only under centralized military direction, for our army in France is now run by committees or boards, or councils. John Pershing is supreme. From him you have the 'no' and 'yes' of military decision. In France he has built for us a general staff which is now so complete that it is capable of looking after the organization of a big army in action. Men of ability are finding their way to the top. Only results count. When Pershing is not at his desk, well, you do not know where he may not appear—among his troops, after rising at 6 to get an early start, or 200 miles

## Miss Anne Morgan Helps To Rebuild France



Miss Anne Morgan, of New York, is shown here in company with a party of French, British and American inspecting a piece of sculpture saved from the ravages of the German guns in France. Miss Morgan is giving much of her time and money in helping to rebuild the devastated sections of France.

away at a base, after an all-night train ride. If things are not going well, he soon knows why. He galvanizes the army with his energy, and is never diverted from the great essentials—the essentials which mean an efficient war machine."

"All Summer the British hammered on their lines, gaining, grinding, wearing out German divisions, and then came the Italian defeat. The loss of guns and material to the Italian Army, the rushing of reinforcements from France to Italy made a rearrangement of the whole system of land transport and a new phase in the vital shipping, and the Germans, with divisions released from Russia might try an offensive on the western front. Our army, no less than others, must adapt itself to new conditions, which are the result of the events in Petrograd and in Italy. We must rush all the troops we can. Speed up our program. You hear talk that we are losing the war, which is one of the best prescriptions for losing it. I would sentence all pessimists to Verdun. If Hindenburg piles up 500,000 casualties in another Verdun against the western front, that will be the end of him, as it was of Falkenhayn, and there will be no hero to take his place in German public admiration. His fall will be the fall of a great idol and of the temple of the German staff. Those who know the French Army, with its heritage and its skill, and know the sticking qualities of the British Army have no doubt of the result. Of this you may be sure, too—that we shall play our part in due time according to plan. If you hear little news from our forces in France, it is because their training is much the same as that of any other training camp, because we are simply building at present. But when there is action the people will have

every detail. It is their army. They have a right to know about it. Best Army We Ever Had

"If we have adhered to the rules of military secrecy, it has been with the same purpose that governs the whole command—that no life of an American soldier may be wasted needlessly. We want every life that is given to count to the great end of victory. This you may take for what you consider worth from one who has seen much of armies—that the force in France is the best disciplined, most self-respecting, and orderly in conduct, the best trained and best organized that our country has ever had. But American ambition is not content with this alone. The improvement continues. Only two of all the commissioned officers of the ship were of the regular navy establishment, all the others were reserve, and nine out of ten of the crew had come into the service since the war began. And that ship can make as many knots as she could when she carried tourists to Europe. All the officers spoke of the fine spirit and excellent conduct of the troops confined to close quarters for the long voyage and their eagerness to comply with all regulations and their fine spirit."

"And nothing in all the world is so American as that army of ours in France. The wonder of it—three thousand miles from home—men from every State in one fighting organization making their American world! Our men take what comes, as part of the game, in the American fashion. They know why they are fighting, and they are not fighting for fighting's sake, but for the cause which is won when reason returns to the world. No one need have any doubt that when the times comes these soldiers who are of our blood and our spirit will be worthy of all our traditions, not only in their courage but in their skill. Center your thoughts on them! They are the force that counts against the military force of Germany. The symbol in every American mind should be a ship's side, to John Pershing, France."

"While I command, I shall command," he said, and I put all I have in me into the task! "Such is the spirit of his officers and men. Let them not want for anything that your sacrifice can give them. The sympathetic answer of the machine gun's rattle in France is the thrum of the ship's rattle in the United States. If there are any ships in the world which are carrying luxuries that we do not need, any son or brother of yours in France will tell you that it is a crime that they should not be used for carrying the means of striking blows into France. The war is over there."

"Racked By Nation, Says Gompers

Following Major Palmer's statement, Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, who presided, told Major Palmer to take back word to the men in France that the men and women of America were 100 per cent behind Pershing. Mr. Gompers, who has stood fast for the solidarity of the patriotism of American labor, made an impassioned appeal for the unqualified energy and devotion of every American behind President Wilson and America's war aims, and then paused to ask if there was any one within his hearing who was not ready to do his part.

"Let me draw a picture I believe will never come to pass, but which might," he said. "If perchance the German military caste would win this war in Europe, one result would be the acquisition of the fleets of England and of France. For if England and France retained their fleets they would not be conquered. With the conquest of France and England, and their fleets in the hands of the Germans, what hope would there be for the safety of America?"

Mr. Gompers then spoke of the war aims of America, and turning to Major Palmer, he spoke in the parlance of a labor meeting and began, "Brother Palmer—" Then he checked himself, unable to recall the Major's title.

"Well, what's the difference," he said. "We are all brothers. They won't let me carry a gun and fight in the trenches, but I am doing the best I can to give what is in me."

This was followed by an ovation for the veteran labor leader.

"Major Palmer," he said, "it is not within my authority to say that I speak for all the people in America, but I feel that I have their support when I say that you can take back the message to General Pershing and the men in France that we are with them 100 per cent."

ONE SHIP AN HOUR NEEDED

Army Officer Explains Demand On American Shipping

(From the Baltimore Sun.)

New York.—A shipload of supplies every hour will be needed for a million American troops who will be in France before the war is over. This is what Maj. W. A. Garrett, one of the four railroad men commissioned by the United States to inspect the French war zone, told the members of the Commercial Exchange.

With ½ million men in the field, the United States must send a shipload of supplies every eight hours and 1 million men call for a ship of supplies every four hours.

Transportation will win the war, Major Garrett said. The American public is in the upper berth stage of railroad, transportation, he added, but is getting to the sitting up stage and soon will reach the standing up stage.

Lack of transportation facilities on the part of the Germans, which would not permit them to bring up their big guns, resulted in their being turned back at the Battle of the Marne, according to Major Garrett. It was the use of the French railroad which enabled France to hold Verdun.

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## SOCIAL FERMENT

## WORKS IN GERMANY

Russian Revolution Having Its Effect in Germany And Austria-Hungary

## MILITARISTS ARE STRONG

Annexationist Machinations Greatly Assisted by the Russian And Italian 'Defeatists'

By Dr. Hermann Rosemeier  
(In Die Freie Zeitung on Jan. 1, 1918.)

Dr. Rosemeier is one of the leading spirits of the band of German republican refugees who are carrying on an anti-Kaiser propaganda from Switzerland, largely through the secret circulation in Germany of Die Freie Zeitung, a semi-weekly founded in Berlin last Spring. Dr. Rosemeier "covered" the Reichstag for many years for the Morgen Post of Berlin, and is generally regarded as exceptionally well posted on political conditions in the Central Empire.

The war year of 1918 concluded—in a political sense—with the well-known "peace offer" of the Central Powers presented on Dec. 12. The time was well chosen. Rumania, forced into the war and betrayed by the Russia of Sturmer, lay there, conquered, bleeding, and crippled. Bucharest had just fallen. The Brusiloff offensive, the most brilliant Entente offensive of the world war, had come to a complete stop. On the other fronts active warfare had since a long time degenerated into an irritating, nerve-racking war of positions.

The "peace offer" was presented with the air of a victor and also decorated with declarations of innocence that were bound to insure it in advance an unfavorable reception. Its ambiguous contents were not calculated to increase the slight belief in its honesty already existing.

But, after all, the discussion of peace and peace conditions had been begun. The Entente named theirs. Unquestionably there gaped between the known minimum of the Entente demands and the—carefully concealed—minimum of the demands of the Central Powers a broad chasm that seemed unbridgeable. But many a civil case that appeared absolutely impossible of solution because of the claims of the opposing parties has finally been settled with a compromise to which both sides agreed. Much would be gained if the Central Powers—or what was practically the same thing, Germany—could be induced to come out factually with their demands. Wilson made still another attempt in that direction. The German answer was the proclamation of unrestricted submarine warfare.

## Staked All on U-boats

The meaning of this proclamation so far as internal politics was concerned was that in Germany the "Jesu-ai-boutists" had triumphed over the moderates, Hindenburg over Bethmann, Tirpitz over Dernburg, Westarp over Scheidemann. As to Scheidemann: "Laudabiliter se subiecit." Whether it was laudable or not, all of them, with the exception of the Parliamentary handful of Independents, and even here there were some wavering figures submitted, those surrounding Dernburg, those around Rohrbach and those around Scheidemann. Above everything else, Germany staked everything upon the single card of U-boat warfare.

The consequence abroad of this Zimmermann answer to Wilson was first of all the breaking off of diplomatic relations between the United States and Germany and then the entrance into the war of the North American Union, which, in the course of the next few months was joined by a number of the Latin-American republics. In a short time, as China also followed the example of the United States, the republics were in the majority among the Entente States. From the beginning of the war the Entente formed the more democratic part of the belligerents, compared with the Central Powers, and in 1917 this fact became much more sharply accentuated.

This was further emphasized by the mighty event of the Russian revolution. With the abolition of Tsarism the real political blemish on the beauty of the Entente picture was wiped out. The only non-democratic Entente power remaining was Japan, which, however, measured by Asiatic standards, is a civilized State and, in a political and cultural sense, is decidedly preferable to Turkey, the ally of the Central Powers.

The Russian revolution, which was generally welcomed in the Entente countries, the Central Empires, and the neutral lands with a joy some times bordering on extravagance and lack of judgment, became the starting point of two very different, indeed even contrary, chains of events.

Politically the Russian revolution acted as a ferment of fermentation, to use Theodor Mommsen's oft quoted phrase, upon the internal conditions of the Central Empires, already, apart from this, strained to the limit. The Russian revolution brought the thus far latent contradictions to the surface and furnished the impulse for the battle for the democratization and parliamentarization of Germany that is still raging undecided today. And in Austria it unleashed the struggle of the Slavs and Rumanians, on one side, and of the whole proletariat, including the German-Austrian, on the other, against the crushing hegemony of the German bourgeoisie and the Magyar gentry.

In Germany the Russian revolution effected an awakening and a certain gathering together of force on the part of the democratic and

## 'Sammies' Not Happy Unless They Have Mascot



Every regiment of "Sammies" has its mascot, and naturally the "soldiers of the sea" must have theirs. The little terrier shown in the picture is a mascot of the marines and they claim that he can lick any German doghouse "over there." The boys have him branded and numbered nicely, so in case he is lost, strayed or stolen he can easily be found.

half and quarter democratic elements that led to the Erbberger-Gothel-Scheidemann coalition and to the combination of the old anti-Bismarck parties into the "block" briefly called the "majority," or the "peace by agreement majority," or the "negotiation majority." This majority outlined its program in the famous resolution of July 19. A very important part was lacking to this resolution—recognition of the nations' right to self-determination—but compared to the peace offer presented in the attitude of a conqueror on Dec. 12, 1918, it constituted an undeniable advance.

But—and the but arrived immediately and in a dramatic manner. Here the second chain of Russian events already began to interfere with the workings of the first chain. On the same 19th of July on which the German Reichstag adopted the peace resolution with what was, after all, a big majority, Dr. Michaelis, the new Imperial Chancellor, announced the breaking through the Russian front at Tarnopol.

Besides, Dr. Michaelis himself was already a creature of that second chain of events, a direct product of the Bolshevik "defeatists." Under the influence of the successful offensive of Korniloff and Tschernomoff at Hailu and Kaluz, Erbberger and Scheidemann had won a parliamentary victory; under the influence of the Bolshevik sabotage revolt of July, the Reventlows and Tirpitzes most effectively supported by the Crown Prince, Hindenburg and Ludendorff, had found the strength to replace Bethmann, who had become inconvenient to them, with their tool for attaining the annexationist heaven, Michaelis.

Nevertheless, the strength of the German peace party remained great, especially as the eastern offensive soon came to an end, the Rumanians offered heroic and successful resistance and the Russians held their own in the Brody corner of Northeast Galicia. The stretching out of a peace fever, although indeed it

was done clumsily, dishonestly, and very timidly, (out of fear of the Reventlows,) toward England in September, 1917, made it plain that the German peace party had partly recovered from its defeat at Tarnopol.

But again the Russian and Italian "defeatists" came to the aid of the German annexationist party. The capture of Riga and the revolts in Turin stiffened Kuhlmann's not oversold backbone. The fever was drawn in again.

## Fermentation Still in Progress

But still the first chain of events was having its effect, despite interference on the part of the second. The fermentation in Germany was not calmed by a policy based on Piga and Tarnopol. In addition came the failure of the U-boat warfare as a decisive factor in the war, which was becoming gradually apparent to even the duller eye. The losses, running into billions, entailed by the breaking off of relations and the declarations of war from Siam to Liberia, from China to Brazil, were also not calculated to make the German business world more enthusiastic for war. The Luxemburg affair in Argentina destroyed the last vestige of the credit of German diplomacy, both at home and abroad.

The wholesale exodus of Deputies, district organizations, voters' unions, and individuals from the Scheidemann wing of the Socialists to the Independent Social Democracy afforded food for worry and, furthermore, forced the official Social Democracy, threatened with a wholesale loss of its voters, to assume a sharper tone and to conduct its campaign for peace without annexations in a more energetic manner.

Michaelis, who had gradually become a laughing stock, fell, and Count Hertling, flanked by Friedberg and Payer, took his place. The Prussian "reform" proposition was presented.

But already the disturbing effect of the second chain was felt again. The Russo-Italian "defeatists" were the cause of the catastrophe on the

Isonzo. This was undoubtedly one of the greatest military events of history. . . . So far as the outside political effect is concerned, at least for the present, the battle on the Isonzo was a failure from the standpoint of the calculations of the Central Powers. Italy has not broken down and has not been detached from the Entente. In domestic politics it was another great victory of Tizza over Karolyi, Tirpitz over Scheidemann, Reventlow over Theodor Wolff.

First of all, the idea of a serious German constitutional reform was smashed to pieces on the Isonzo. Nowadays nobody even talks about the Constitutional Committee of the Reichstag. The "parliamentarization" of the German Government consists of the appointing to office of three aged men. The most conservative man who could be found within the ranks of the Reichstag majority group has been made Imperial Chancellor. And how about Prussia?

There is no doubt that if the Suffrage bill is adopted in the form in which it was presented it will constitute a certain degree of progress in a technical electoral and formal democratic sense. This also is the reason for the fierce battle being waged against it by the reactionaries—a battle which, as the affecting appeal of the Executive Committee of the Social Democratic Party shows, has a good chance of being won by them. The bill not only doesn't constitute any progress along the road to parliamentarization, but is a positive step backward and one of the most serious kind. Not only is the budget control by the arch-reactionary upper house (it would remain reactionary even if it were modernized) extended, but there lies hidden under all kinds of underbrush the Archimedean lever with which a Government possessing the necessary brutality could throw the whole constitution off the track: the provision that makes the Government the arbitrator in the case of budget difficulties between the two Houses.

Thus we see everywhere and at all times in the development of domestic politics in Germany the fatal traces of the total military collapse by Russia that has now led to the armistice and consequently to a fearful menace of the Western Powers by imperialist Germany. The Bolsheviks—in so far as they are honest, something that applies to many of them, but by no means to all—have repeated the fatal mistake made by the French Huguenots in the seventeenth century, when they carried on the struggle—heroic in itself and from their own partisan viewpoint justified—against Richelieu, and thus aided the cause of Austria and Spain. The French Huguenots, too, like the Bolsheviks of today, entered into relations with persons dwell-

ing at their political antipodes, and there also intrigues and the machinations of agents were added to a composition of party fanaticism injurious in itself.

The Huguenots injured the common cause of European freedom in its conflict with Hapsburg imperialism, (as Ranke has pointed out;) but in the long run their activities did not prevent the triumph of the anti-Hapsburg coalition. So it is to be hoped that the damaging acts of the Russian Bolsheviks will be of only temporary, and not permanent, injury to the cause of world democracy. The damage that they have already done to the German democracy is immeasurable, and it is entirely impossible to see what the results of Bolshevikism will be to the Russian democracy.

Unfortunately, in consequence of the policy of the Maximalists, all possibilities are possible in Russia—even to the complete restoration of Tsarism, which, indeed, would happily probably not be permanent.

## Effect Upon Austria-Hungary

The chain of military events beginning with the Russian revolution has had a particularly unhappy effect upon Austria-Hungary, i. e., upon the country that was most affected by the political results of the Russian revolution. At first, the most absolute of all the absolute or half absolute governmental structures of the Central Empires immediately put on a democratic mask. Stugkh's Pan Germanist heirs were replaced by pro-Slav Bohemian grand seigneurs; the bloody Tizza, the presumable author of the ultimatum to Serbia, and one of the most infamous instigators of this world war, disappeared from the stage, and adherents of the Karolyi party, which is slightly inclined to be friendly to the Entente, entered into the new Cabinet. The heir of a couple of dozen Romish German Kaisers made a great parade of the word "democratic."

But this didn't last long. In Cisleithania Herr von Seidler is governing, a somewhat more educated and considerably wiser Michaelis. In Transleithania it is true that the coalition of parties that did away with the Tizza system has formally remained at the helm, but its chief has changed. The youthful Count Esterhazy has been replaced by the ancient Herr von Wellerie—not merely a change in names—C'est le ton qui fait la musique. There is a different sound coming from Budapest than the one of a half year ago, and Count Czernin considers it worth while to find himself in agreement with a Tizza. In the coalition Cabinet sits the man who so willingly mixes in democracy—Count Apponyi, the handsome Albert with the magnific-

ent full beard—and oppresses the Rumanians and Cis and Trans of the Leitha, whose peace speeches are regularly seasoned with arrogant boasts regarding Italy. And Emperor Charles doesn't talk about democracy any more, and there are persons who would like to set upon his head the iron crown of the Lombards.

Therefore—it would be foolish to dodge this fact—the sum total of the year 1917, despite and partly because of—and that is the tragic thing—the Russian revolution cannot be characterized as particularly favorable. But there is no reason to despair. Neither will the German War Party succeed in permanently hold-

ing the German people in darkness and subjection, nor will the coalition of Magyar Junkers and German bourgeois always bar the rays of the sun from the Slavs and proletarians of Austria. In the place of retired Russia—whose withdrawal may also perhaps be only temporary and incomplete—comes America, the democratic country west of the ocean, happily confident of the future, ready to raise her voice in behalf of the cause of a just peace based upon the nation's right of self-determination, as well as to throw her sword into the balance of the war if the annexationists on the Spree wish to continue their mad work of world conquest.

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## FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

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TIENTSIN.

Cable Address  
ASTOR

The leading Hotel in Tientsin.  
Delightfully situated, facing  
Victoria Park, and located in  
the Centre of the Town's Life  
and Business.  
Spacious and Luxurious  
Dining and Reception Rooms.  
Every Bedroom with private  
Bath & Toilet.  
First Class Cuisine and  
Selected Cellar, under Foreign  
Supervision.  
Central Heating, Electric  
Light, Modern Sanitary  
Arrangements.  
Hotel Motor-Omnibus and  
Porters meet all Trains and  
Boats.

## THE MANAGEMENT

China Mutual Life Insurance  
Co., Ltd.

We issue Policies in Sterling  
Take advantage of the Ex-  
change.

Telephone to us, Central  
2601, or write to the Head  
Office,  
10 Canton Road,  
Shanghai.

"BICKERTON'S"  
PRIVATE HOTEL

73, 74 and 75 Bubbling Well Road.  
Seven minutes from Bund by tram.  
Strictly first-class cuisine under the  
personal supervision of the proprie-  
tress. Separate baths, hot and cold  
water, electric light. Tel. W. 1271.

## British-America Assurance Co.

Telephone No. 98  
The undersigned, as agents for  
the above company, are prepared to  
grant policies against Fire on  
Foreign and Native Risk at Current  
Rates.

## FRAZAR &amp; CO.

## Silk Market

Messrs. William Little and Co.,  
write as follows in their report for  
week ending March 15:—  
White Silk.—The possibility of  
shipping facilities to Europe in April  
has rendered silk dealers more  
optimistic in anticipation of fresh  
business and the market is much  
steadier.  
Tantale Filatures.—Buffalo A. B.  
C. Tia. 655 av.  
Tantale New Style.—Ostrich Ex.  
1 Tia. 650 av.  
Tumsh Filatures, 3 cos.—Some  
further transactions on a small scale  
in best grades at former rates is  
reported.

## Share Market

Messrs. J. P. Bisset and Co., write  
as follows in their report for week  
ending March 14:—  
Interest has chiefly centered in  
Cottons and Docks, and a fairly  
large turnover has been recorded in  
these classes at advanced prices on  
those recorded last week. New  
Engineering touched Tia. 16 and  
close slightly easier at this figure.  
Shanghai Docks Improved to Tia. 94  
cash. Amongst Cottons the follow-  
ing rises are recorded on last week's  
closing rate:—Ewos Tia. 170 to Tia.  
174, Internationals Tia. 98 to Tia.  
100, Kung Yik Tia. 15½ to Tia. 16,  
Lao Kung Mows Tia. 70 to Tia. 74,  
Shanghai Cottons Tia. 125 (nominal)  
to Tia. 137, Yangtzepoo Tia. 8 to  
Tia. 8.70. All Cottons close firm.  
Rubbers remain comparatively neg-  
lected. Shanghai Wharves are in  
more request with but few shares  
offering.

Stock Exchange  
Transactions

Shanghai, March 16, 1918.  
TODAY'S QUOTATIONS  
Official  
Langkats Tia. 14.75  
New Engineering Tia. 14.75  
Shanghai Lands Tia. 67.00  
Telephones Tia. 78.00  
Kungyik Cotton Tia. 15.75  
Shanghai Cotton Tia. 137.50  
Shanghai Cotton Tia. 138.00  
Yangtzepoo Cotton (ord.) Tia. 8.85  
Yangtzepoo Cotton (ord.) Tia. 8.90  
Lao Kung Mow Cotton Tia. 76.00  
Unofficial  
Shanghai Cotton Tia. 138.00

The National  
Commercial Bank, Ltd.

(formerly known as The Chekiang  
Shing Nih Chartered Bank, Ltd.)  
Established 1907.  
Paid-Up Capital ..... \$1,000,000.00  
Reserve Fund ..... \$200,000.00  
Head Office: Shanghai.  
14, Peking Road.  
(Telephone No. 2613 and 2614.)  
Branches:  
Hangchow, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin,  
Mukden and Harbin.

Correspondents at the principal  
cities throughout China.  
Interest allowed on Current Ac-  
counts and Fixed Deposits both in  
taels and dollars according to arrange-  
ment.  
Interest allowed on Savings Ac-  
count at 4% per annum.  
Credits granted on approved  
securities.  
Every description of Banking and  
Exchange business transacted.  
Shen Chu Hau, Manager.  
Shu Chin Mui, Sub-Manager.  
C. C. Yang, Sub-Manager.



## MITSUI BANK, LTD.

SHANGHAI BRANCH  
3 Fochow Road  
Capital (Paid-up) ..... Yen 20,000,000.  
Reserve ..... " 12,550,000.  
Head Office: Tokyo, Japan.  
President: Baron Takayasu Mitsui.  
Branches:  
Osaka, Nishi (Osaka), Kobe, Yokohama,  
Nagasaki, Moji, Fukuoka, Shimonoeki,  
Hiroshima, Kyoto, Nagoya, Fukagawa  
(Tokyo), Otaru.  
Bankers:  
London: Messrs. Barclay Bank, Ltd.  
The London City and  
Midland Bank, Ltd.  
New York: The National City Bank  
of New York.  
The Guaranty Trust Co.  
of New York.  
We transact a  
General Banking & Foreign Exchange Business  
S. TAKEDA, Man-

Chartered Bank of  
India, Australia and  
China

Incorporated by Royal Charter  
1853.  
Capital ..... \$1,300,000  
Reserve Fund ..... 1,900,000  
Reserve Liability of Share-  
holders ..... 1,300,000  
Head Office:  
25 Bishopsgate, London, E. C.  
Court of Directors:  
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chair-  
man.  
Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.  
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.  
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.  
W. H. Neville Gooch, Esq.  
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton,  
G.C.B.  
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.  
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.  
Bankers:  
The Bank of England.  
The London City & Midland Bank  
Limited.  
The London County and Westminster  
Bank, Limited.  
The National Provincial Bank of  
England, Limited.  
The National Bank of Scotland,  
Limited.

Agencies and Branches:  
Amritsar, Holo, Puket  
Bangkok, Ipoh, Rangoon  
Batavia, Karachi, Saigon  
Bombay, Kiang, Seremban  
Calcutta, Kobe, Singapore  
Canton, Kuala Lumpur, Shanghai  
Cebu, Madras, Sourabaya  
Colon, Malacca, Taiping  
Delhi, Manila, (F. M. S.)  
Fochow, Medan, Tavoy (Lower  
Burma)  
Haiphong, New York, Tientsin  
Hankow, Peking, Yokohama  
Hongkong, Penang, Yokohama  
Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.  
Drafts granted on the above  
Agencies and Branches and also on  
the principal Commercial Cities  
throughout the world. Bills of Ex-  
change bought. Travelling Letters of  
Credit issued and every description  
of Banking and Exchange business  
undertaken.  
Interest allowed on Current De-  
posit Accounts, according to arrange-  
ment.  
Fixed Deposits are received for  
twelve months and shorter periods  
at rates to be ascertained on applica-  
tion.  
L. R. BRENNER,  
Manager.

## BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

Capital ..... Frs. 48,000,000.00  
Reserves ..... Frs. 48,000,000.00  
Succursales et Agences:  
Bangkok, Hanoi, Saigon  
Batambang, Hongkong, Shanghai  
Canton, Mengzie, Singapore  
Djibouti, Noumea, Tientsin  
Dondichery, Peking, Tourane  
Haiphong, Papeete  
Hankow, Pnom-Penh  
In France: Comptoir National d'Es-  
compte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais;  
Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas;  
Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.  
Lyons: Societe Generale pour  
favoriser le Developpement du  
Commerce et de l'Industrie en  
France.  
For Eastern Branches and Agencies  
Bombay, Harbin, Peking  
Chanchun, Hongkong, Shanghai  
Chefoo, Newchwang, Tientsin  
Dairen, Nicolayowsk, Vladivostok  
Hailan, O-Amur, Yokohama  
Hankow  
81 Branches and Agencies in  
Russia, Siberia and Mongolia  
SHANGHAI BRANCH  
Interest allowed on Current Ac-  
count and Fixed Deposits in Taels,  
Dollars and Roubles. Terms on  
application.  
Local Bills discounted. Special  
facilities for Russian Exchange.  
Foreign Exchange on the principal  
cities of the world bought and sold.  
Safe Deposit Boxes.  
L. JEZERSKI,  
G. CARRERE,  
Managers for China,  
Japan and India.

Banque Belge Pour  
L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de  
Belgique  
Societe Anonyme  
Paid-up Capital ..... Frs. 20,000,000  
Head Office: BRUSSELS.  
London office: 2 Bishopsgate  
Branches at Peking, Tientsin,  
Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt) and  
Rotterdam  
President:  
JEAN JADOT  
Gouverneur Societe Generale de  
Belgique.  
Bankers:  
London: Martin's Bank, Ltd.  
Brussels: Societe Generale de Bel-  
gique.  
Antwerp: Banque d'Anvers  
Paris: Banque de l'Union Parisienne,  
Societe Anonyme.  
Lyons and Marseilles: Comptoir  
National d'Escompte de Paris.  
New York: National City Bank of  
New York.  
Interest allowed on Current Ac-  
counts and Fixed Deposits accord-  
ing to arrangements.  
Every description of banking and  
exchange business transacted.  
M. DEMETS,  
Manager for China.

Hongkong & Shanghai  
Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital ..... \$15,000,000  
Reserve Funds:—  
Sterling \$1,500,000 @ 2s. \$15,000,000  
Silver ..... 19,500,000  
\$34,500,000  
Reserve Liability of Pro-  
prietors ..... \$15,000,000  
Head Office: HONGKONG  
Court of Directors:  
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, Chairman  
G. T. M. Edkins Esq. Deputy  
Chairman.  
F. C. Butcher, Esq.  
A. H. Compton, Esq.  
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.  
Hon. Mr. D. Landale.  
E. V. D. Parr, Esq.  
W. L. Pattenden, Esq.  
Chief Manager.  
Hongkong—N. J. STRAIN.  
Branches and Agencies:  
Amoy, Ipoh, Peking  
Bangkok, Johore, Penang  
Batavia, Kobe, Rangoon  
Bombay, Kuala Lumpur, Saigon  
Calcutta, London, S. Francisco  
Canton, Lyons, Shanghai  
Colon, Malacca, Singapore  
Fochow, Manila, Sourabaya  
Hankow, Nagasaki, Tientsin  
Harbin, New York, Tientsin  
Holo, Yokohama  
London Bankers:  
London County and Westminster  
Bank, Ltd.  
Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.  
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.  
Interest allowed on Current Ac-  
counts and on Fixed Deposits accord-  
ing to arrangement.  
Local Bills Discounted  
Credits granted on approved  
Securities, and every description of  
Banking and Exchange business  
transacted.  
Drafts granted on London and the  
chief commercial places in Europe,  
India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan  
and America.  
A. G. STEPHEN,  
Manager.

Branches and Agencies:  
Amoy, Ipoh, Peking  
Bangkok, Johore, Penang  
Batavia, Kobe, Rangoon  
Bombay, Kuala Lumpur, Saigon  
Calcutta, London, S. Francisco  
Canton, Lyons, Shanghai  
Colon, Malacca, Singapore  
Fochow, Manila, Sourabaya  
Hankow, Nagasaki, Tientsin  
Harbin, New York, Tientsin  
Holo, Yokohama  
London Bankers:  
London County and Westminster  
Bank, Ltd.  
Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.  
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.  
Interest allowed on Current Ac-  
counts and on Fixed Deposits accord-  
ing to arrangement.  
Local Bills Discounted  
Credits granted on approved  
Securities, and every description of  
Banking and Exchange business  
transacted.  
Drafts granted on London and the  
chief commercial places in Europe,  
India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan  
and America.  
A. G. STEPHEN,  
Manager.

SHANGHAI BRANCH  
Interest allowed on Current Ac-  
count and Fixed Deposits in Taels,  
Dollars and Roubles. Terms on  
application.  
Local Bills discounted. Special  
facilities for Russian Exchange.  
Foreign Exchange on the principal  
cities of the world bought and sold.  
Safe Deposit Boxes.  
L. JEZERSKI,  
G. CARRERE,  
Managers for China,  
Japan and India.

## Russo-Asiatic Bank

Capital (fully-paid) ..... Roubles.  
55,000,000  
Reserve Fund ..... 26,960,000  
Kpg. Tia.  
Capital Contributed by the  
Chinese Government ..... 3,560,000  
Reserve Fund ..... 1,750,000  
Head Office: PETERSBURG.  
Paris Office: 9, Rue Boudreau.  
London Office: 64, Old Broad St., E.C.  
Bankers:  
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie  
& Co.  
Paris: Societe Generale pour favoriser  
le Developpement de Commerce et  
de l'Industrie en France. Banque  
de Paris et des Pays-Bas.  
Lyons: Societe Generale pour  
favoriser le Developpement du  
Commerce et de l'Industrie en  
France.  
For Eastern Branches and Agencies  
Bombay, Harbin, Peking  
Chanchun, Hongkong, Shanghai  
Chefoo, Newchwang, Tientsin  
Dairen, Nicolayowsk, Vladivostok  
Hailan, O-Amur, Yokohama  
Hankow  
81 Branches and Agencies in  
Russia, Siberia and Mongolia  
SHANGHAI BRANCH  
Interest allowed on Current Ac-  
count and Fixed Deposits in Taels,  
Dollars and Roubles. Terms on  
application.  
Local Bills discounted. Special  
facilities for Russian Exchange.  
Foreign Exchange on the principal  
cities of the world bought and sold.  
Safe Deposit Boxes.  
L. JEZERSKI,  
G. CARRERE,  
Managers for China,  
Japan and India.

SHANGHAI BRANCH  
Interest allowed on Current Ac-  
count and Fixed Deposits in Taels,  
Dollars and Roubles. Terms on  
application.  
Local Bills discounted. Special  
facilities for Russian Exchange.  
Foreign Exchange on the principal  
cities of the world bought and sold.  
Safe Deposit Boxes.  
L. JEZERSKI,  
G. CARRERE,  
Managers for China,  
Japan and India.

The Bank of Canton,  
Limited.

Incorporated 1912.  
Authorized Capital ..... H.\$2,000,000  
Subscribed and paid up  
Capital ..... H.\$1,332,950.00  
Reserve Fund ..... H.\$ 240,000.00  
Investment reserve fund H.\$ 40,000  
Head Office:  
No. 6 Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.  
Shanghai Office:  
No. 2 Ningpo Road.  
Interest allowed on Current Ac-  
counts and Fixed Deposits accord-  
ing to arrangement.  
Every description of Banking and  
Exchange business transacted.  
C. C. WONG,  
Asst. Manager.

## The Bank of China

(Specially authorized by Presidential  
Mandate of 15th April, 1915)  
Authorized Capital ..... \$60,000,000.00  
Paid-Up Capital ..... 12,379,800.00  
Reserve Fund ..... \$1,398,552.60  
Special Reserve Fund \$1,895,933.68  
Head Office: PEKING.  
Branches and Agencies:  
Peking, Taiyuan, Shanghai  
Tientsin, Kaifeng, Hankow  
Changchun, Wuhu, Ichang  
Antung, Anking, Changsha  
Daiyin, Hangchow, Nanchang  
Moukden, Ningpo, Kiating  
Newchwang, Nanking, Fochow  
Harbin, Chinkiang, Amoy  
Kirin, Hsuechow, Canton  
Tsinan, Soochow, Hongkong  
Chefoo, Wushih, Swatow  
Tientsin, Yangchow, Chungking

SHANGHAI BRANCH  
3 HANKOW ROAD.  
Loans granted on approved  
securities. Local bills discounted.  
Interest allowed on Tael Current Ac-  
counts at 2 per cent per annum, on  
Dollar Current Accounts at 1 per  
cent per annum, and on Fixed De-  
posits at the following rates:  
For 3 months at the rate of 3 per  
cent per annum.  
For 6 months at the rate of 4 per  
cent per annum.  
For 12 months at the rate of 5 per  
cent per annum.  
SUNG HAN CHANG,  
Manager.

Banque Industrielle  
de Chine

Capital ..... Francs 45,000,000  
One-third of the Capital, i. e. Frs.  
15,000,000, subscribed by  
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE  
CHINESE REPUBLIC  
Statutes approved by the Govern-  
ment of the Chinese Republic on  
January 11, 1913.  
President Andre Berthelot.  
General Manager, A. J. Fernotte.  
HEAD OFFICE  
74, Rue St. Lazare, PARIS.  
Branches in Peking, Tientsin, Shang-  
hai, Saigon and Hongkong  
BANKERS:  
In France: Societe Generale pour  
la Developpement du Commerce  
et de l'Industrie en France.  
In London: London County and  
Westminster Bank, Ltd.  
Interest allowed on Current Ac-  
counts in Gold or Local currency and  
Fixed Deposits on application.  
Every description of Banking and  
Exchange business transacted.  
Savings accounts in Gold and Local  
currency.  
G. LION,  
Manager.  
1, French Bund, Shanghai.

Yokohama Specie  
Bank, Limited

(Established 1880.)  
Head Office: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.  
Capital Subscribed ..... Yen 48,000,000  
Capital Paid-up ..... " 36,000,000  
Reserve Fund ..... " 23,100,000  
London Bankers:  
Union of London & Smith's Bank,  
The London Joint Stock Bank,  
Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies  
Bombay, London, Rangoon  
Calcutta, Los Angeles, S. Francisco  
Changchun, Lyons, Shanghai  
Daiyin, Manila, Seattle  
Hankow, Mukden, Singapore  
Harbin, Nagasaki, Sydney  
Hongkong, Newchwang, Tientsin  
Honolulu, New York, Tokio  
Kalyuen, Osaka, Tientsin  
Kobe, Peking, Tientsin  
SHANGHAI BRANCH  
Interest allowed on Current Ac-  
counts and Fixed Deposits in Taels  
and Dollars, according to arrange-  
ment.  
Drafts granted on principal places  
in Japan, Korea, Formosa and China  
and the chief commercial places in  
Europe, India and America, and  
every description of Banking and  
exchange business transacted.  
K. KODAMA, Manager.

The Shanghai Commercial and  
Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.  
Paid-Up Capital ..... \$ 300,000.00  
Reserve ..... " 10,000.00  
Deposits (June 30, 1917) \$1,590,000.00  
Correspondents at principal cities  
in China, and domestic exchange a  
speciality.  
Credits granted on approved  
securities. Bills discounted.  
Current accounts in both taels and  
dollars with interest, may be opened  
on application.  
Particulars of interest allowed on  
fixed deposits, in both taels and dol-  
lars, will be furnished on request.  
K. P. CHIEN,  
General Manager.

International Banking  
Corporation

Capital & Surplus U.S. \$6,500,000.00  
Undivided Profits U.S. \$1,348,000.00  
U.S. \$7,848,000.00  
Head Office:  
55 Wall Street, New York  
National City Bank Building.  
London Office:  
36 Bishopsgate, E. C.  
Branches:  
Batavia, Kobe, San Francisco  
Bombay, London, Santo Domingo  
Calcutta, Manila, Santiago de los  
Canton, Medellin, Caballeros  
Colon, Panama, Shanghai  
Colon, Peking, Singapore  
(Cristobal C.Z.) Tientsin  
Hankow, San Pedro de Yokohama  
Hongkong, Macoris

Through its close affiliation with  
the NATIONAL CITY BANK OF  
NEW YORK, the Corporation is  
able to offer the special services of  
the Branches of that Institution  
established at:—  
Bahia, Petrograd  
Buenos Aires, Rio de Janeiro  
Caracas, Santiago de Cuba  
Genoa, Santos  
Havana, San Paulo  
Moscow, Rumania, Valparaiso  
Montevideo  
The Corporation issues Commer-  
cial and Travellers' Letters of Credit  
and Cheques, receives  
money on CURRENT DEPOSIT AC-  
COUNT and FIXED DEPOSIT AC-  
COUNT, and transacts all other  
descriptions of Banking and Ex-  
change business.  
H. C. GULLAND,  
Manager.  
1a Klukiang Road, Shanghai.

Nederlandsche Handel  
Maatschappij

(NEDERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.)  
Established 1824.  
Paid-up Capital—  
Gulden 50,000,000 (about 15,000,000)  
Reserve Fund—  
Gulden 11,595,361, (about 1966,388)  
Head Office: AMSTERDAM.  
Head Agency: BATAVIA  
Agencies in Holland:  
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.  
Branches:  
Bandjermasin, Padang, Soerakarta  
Bandong, Palembang, Tebing-Tinggi  
Cheribon, Pekalongan, Tegay  
Djember, Penang, Telok-Betong  
Djakarta, Pontianak, Tjilatjap  
Hongkong, Hongkong, Weltevreden  
Kota-Radja, Semarang  
Langsa, Singapore  
Makassar, Soerabaya  
Medan  
London Bankers:  
Union of London and Smith's  
Bank, Ltd.  
Correspondents at the principal  
places in Europe, Asia, Australia  
and North America.  
The Bank buys, sells, and receives  
for collection bills of exchange,  
issues letters of credit on its  
branches and correspondents and  
transacts banking business of every  
description.  
Current accounts kept in taels  
and dollars.  
SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on  
current tael accounts and fixed de-  
posits, according to arrangement.  
B. G. J. WYNBERG,  
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai  
Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:  
12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.  
Deposits of not less than \$1, or  
over \$100, will be received at one  
time.  
Not more than \$1,200 will be re-  
ceived in one year from any single  
depositor whose credit balance shall  
not at any time exceed the sum of  
\$5,000.  
Interest at the rate of 3½ per  
cent per annum will be allowed on  
the monthly minimum balance.  
Deposits may be withdrawn on de-  
mand. Accounts will be kept either  
in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the  
option of the depositor.  
Depositors will be presented with  
Pass Books in which all transactions  
will be entered. Pass Books must  
be presented when paying in or  
withdrawing money.  
Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m.  
Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.  
S. KASHARA,  
Manager.

Commercial Bank of  
China

Head Office: SHANGHAI  
Subscribed Capital Sh. Tia. 5,000,000  
Paid-up Capital ..Sh. Tia. 2,500,000  
Advances made on approved  
securities. Bills discounted.  
Interest allowed on Current Ac-  
counts at 2 per cent per annum on  
daily balance. On Fixed deposits:  
For 3 months at 3½ per annum.  
For 6 months at 4½ per annum.  
For 12 months at 5½ per annum.  
On Deposits in Dollars according  
to arrangement.  
H. C. MARSHALL,  
Chief Manager.

The Mercantile Bank  
of India, Ltd

Authorized Capital ..... \$1,500,000  
Subscribed Capital ..... 1,135,000  
Paid-up Capital ..... 563,500  
Reserve Fund ..... 600,000  
Head Office, 15 Gracechurch  
Street, London, E. C.  
London Bankers:  
Bank of England.  
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.  
Branches & Agencies:  
Bombay, Howrah, Madras  
Calcutta, Hongkong, Penang  
Colombo, Karachi, Port Louis  
Delhi, Kota Bharu (Mauritius)  
Galle, (Kelantan) Rangoon  
Hongkong, Kuala Lumpur, Shanghai  
Singapore

Shanghai Branch.  
EVERY description of Banking  
and Exchange business trans-  
acted. Interest allowed on Tael  
Current Accounts at 3½ per annum  
and on Fixed Deposits at rates  
which may be ascertained on ap-  
plication.  
R. D. YOUNG,  
Manager.  
1 Nanking Road.  
9783

## BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Specially authorized by Presidential  
Mandates of April 7th, 1914, and  
October 31st, 1915.  
Paid-Up  
Capital: Keping Tael 10,000,000  
HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.  
60 Branches and Agencies at prin-  
cipal commercial places in China.  
SHANGHAI BRANCH  
35 Soochow Road.  
Interest allowed on both Current  
and Fixed Deposit Accounts; Credit  
granted on approved securities, and  
every description of Banking and  
Exchange business transacted.  
H. TAO, Manager.  
Y. M. CHIEN, Sub-Manager.

SUMITOMO BANK,  
LIMITED

SHANGHAI BRANCH  
No. 1 Klukiang Road  
Capital ..... Yen 30,000,000  
Capital (Paid-Up) Yen 18,750,000  
Reserve ..... Yen 2,800,000  
Deposits ..... Yen 150,000,000  
President, Baron K. Sumitomo  
Head Office: OSAKA.  
Branches:  
Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Kyoto,  
Osaka, Kobe, Hyogo, Onomichi,  
Kure, Niigata, Hiroshima, Yana,  
Shimonoseki, Moji, Wakamatsu,  
Kukuoka, Kurume, Honolulu, San  
Francisco, Bombay and Hankow.  
London Bankers:  
LLOYDS BANK, LIMITED  
New York Bankers:  
NATIONAL CITY BANK OF N. Y.  
Banking Business in General  
Foreign Exchange Business, Travel-  
lers' and Commercial Letters of  
Credit. Correspondents throughout  
the World.  
S. KASHARA,  
Manager.  
Telephones:—  
2518 Manager. 4663 Comptroller.  
2550 Gen. Office. 4621 Nights only.  
2554 General Office.

行銀華中  
Chung Foo Union Bank

Statutes approved by the Govern-  
ment in 1916  
Head office: Tientsin  
Capital ..... \$2,000,000.00  
Paid-up Capital ..... \$1,000,000.00  
Managing Director: SUN TAO SAN  
Branches and Agencies:  
Tientsin, Chinkiang  
Shanghai, Soochow  
Peking, Wushih  
Hankow, Hangchow  
Nanking, Ningpo  
Yangchow, Shaohsing  
Hsuechow, Canton  
Pengpu, Hongkong  
Tientsin, Kianpu  
Shanghai Branch  
441, Ningpo Road  
Every description of Banking and  
Exchange business transacted.  
Interest allowed on Current Ac-  
counts and Fixed Deposits accord-  
ing to arrangement.  
Credits granted on approved  
securities.  
Y. R. SUN, Manager.  
W. B. EAR, Sub-Manager.



## Shipping Items

The C.N. s.s. Sinkiang left Hongkong for Shanghai on Thursday.  
The L.C. s.s. Suifu left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.  
The C.N. s.s. Luoyi left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.  
The H.O. s.s. Tehshing left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.  
The N.K.K. s.s. Tafoo Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.  
The C.N. s.s. Ngankin left Hankow for Shanghai on Friday.  
The C.M. s.s. Kiangwan left Hankow for Shanghai on Friday.  
The N.K.K. s.s. Nanyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Friday.  
The C.M. s.s. Kiankyu left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.  
The L.C. s.s. Wingsang will leave Hongkong for Shanghai today.  
The L.C. s.s. Kutwo will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.  
The N.K.K. s.s. Taise Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.  
The L.C. s.s. Koonshing left Tientsin for Shanghai via Chefoo and Weihaiwei on Friday.  
The L.C. s.s. Tuckwo will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.  
The C.N. s.s. Tatum will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.  
The H.O. s.s. Changon will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.  
The N.K.K. s.s. Suiyang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.  
The C.N. s.s. Sunning will leave Hongkong for Shanghai on Tuesday, March 19.  
The L.C. s.s. Wingsang will leave Hongkong for Shanghai on Tuesday, March 19.

## Passengers Departed

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kasuga Maru for Japan:—Mr. R. Yamamoto, Mr. A. G. W. Hackzell, Mr. M. Tomita, Mr. S. Kawachi, Mr. Y. Ono, Mr. T. O'amaura, Mr. E. Fuller, Mrs. A. Hayashi, Mr. Lee, Mr. S. Lee, and Mr. M. Nakano.

## Passengers Arrived

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Fushimi Maru from Japan:—Mr. H. M. Grunberg, Miss A. Van Vleet, Mr. A. A. Kneff, Mr. Sabatier Gaston, Mr. R. C. Purce, Mr. F. C. Hitchcock, Mr. J. F. Lee, Miss D. R. E. Lee, Mr. Gaston David, Capt. R. Swain, Mrs. R. Swain, Mr. Chui Leong, Mr. Yen Cheu Wen, Mr. Wong Shun Ya, and Mr. Z. L. Hsu.

## Amusements

## NOTICE

The MANAGEMENT of  
The International Cabaret  
and  
DANCE HALL  
1 Jukong Road

have secured the services  
of  
MR. LOUIS T. SLICKER

POPULAR  
"Entertainer and Comedian"

Tonight Tonight  
17th of March, 1918

## LYCEUM THEATRE

T. DANIEL FRAWLEY  
presents  
The Frawley Company

LAST WEEK! LAST WEEK!!  
By Special Request  
Monday 18th

"I PAYS TO ADVERTISE"

Tuesday 19th

"THE BOOMERANG"

Wednesday 20th

"KICK IN"

Thu. 21st & Fri. 22nd

"Seven Keys To Baldpate"

A Mystery Farce

By George M. Cohan

Matinee Sat. March 23rd

at 3 p.m.

"Seven Keys To Baldpate"

Farewell Performance

Sat. March 23rd

"THE HOUSE OF GLASS"

Plans at Moutrie & Co. and from 5.30

p.m. till 8 p.m. at the Astor House

Hotel.

COMMENCE 9.15 P.M.

## AMUSEMENTS

## VICTORIA THEATRE

## TONIGHT

TOMORROW NIGHT  
THE BEAUTIFUL  
PARAMOUNT PICTURE

"THE VICTORY"

OF

CONSCIENCE"

FIVE PARTS

MATINEE TODAY

SHOWING

THE 4th, 5th & 6th EPISODES

of the

"Strange Case of Mary Page"

## SHOWING

AT THE

## OLYMPIC THEATRE

Tonight and Tomorrow night  
EPISODES 7th, 8th & 9th  
OF THE THRILLING STORY

"THE

STRANGE CASE

OF

MARY PAGE"

SIX PARTS

Sunday, Matinee Concert

BY

MIROVITCH & PIASTRO

## Shanghai Isis Theater

CORNER of JUKONG ROAD and NORTH SZECHMEN ROAD  
(N. B. Please do not confound our respectable theatre with any  
DANCING HALLS now sprung up in the same street.)

MAINEE, TODAY AT 3 p.m.

TONIGHT TONIGHT

"RAFFLES" THE BURGLAR AND THE LADY

5 PARTS

FEATURING THE EX-HEAVYWEIGHT CHAMPION

OF THE WORLD

JAMES J. CORBETT

As the Gentlemen Burglar, who enters the house to steal the Jewels

but steals a Heart instead

The Thrilling Melodramatic Success of Two Continents

ONLY A CHAMPION COULD FILL SUCH A ROLE

JIM CORBETT In Deeds of Strength and

Ingenious, Most Loveable Burglar who ever Cracked a Crib.

Comedy, Drama and Thrills with that touch of Pathos,

necessary to make it

A TRULY GREAT PRODUCTION.

One That Everyone will Enjoy.

TOMORROW NIGHT

SHOWING EPISODES

7th & 8th OF THE

## THE ELDORADO

## DANCE-HALL

The "Eldorado"

High-Class Vaudeville

and

DANCE-HALL

Latest Music

and

Up-to-date Artistes

3 Jukong Road

## Business and Official Notices

## The Shanghai Sumatra Tobacco Company, Limited

## NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS

Notice is hereby given that the Sixteenth Annual Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Office of the undersigned (No. 1 The Bund) on Thursday, the 28th March, 1918, at 4.00 p.m. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts, for the year ended 31st October, 1917.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 21st to the 28th March, 1918, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,  
GEORGE McBAIN,  
General Agent.  
Shanghai, 12th March, 1918.

## The New Amherst Rubber Estates, Ltd.

(Incorporated in Hongkong)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the First Annual General Meeting of Shareholders will be held at 13 Nanking Road, Shanghai, on Thursday, the 28th March, 1918, at 4.00 p.m.  
The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 22nd March to 28th March, 1918, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,  
R. N. TRUMAN & CO.,  
General Managers.  
Shanghai, 16th March, 1918.

Are you suffering from rheumatism or nervousness?  
If so, come to our TURKISH BATH and MASSAGE PARLOR.  
I have the highest recommendations from doctors, 15 years' experience in U. S. A.

PROF. J. K. SETO,  
25 North Szechuen Road.

Naamloze Vennootschap  
Maatschappij Tot Mijn-Bosch-En  
Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat

NOTICE is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Chamber of Commerce Rooms, 1 Yuenming-yuen Road, on Tuesday, the 26th March, 1918, at 4 p.m.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 19th to the 26th March, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,  
GEORGE McBAIN,  
General Agents.  
Shanghai, 23rd February, 1918.

Naamloze Vennootschap  
Maatschappij Tot Mijn-Bosch-En  
Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat

NOTICE is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting will be held in the Offices of the Company, Tandjong Poera, Lower Langkat, Sumatra, at 10 a.m. on Saturday, the 27th April, 1918.

By Order of the Directors,  
GEORGE McBAIN,  
General Agents.  
Shanghai, 23rd February, 1918.

Kingman Bros.  
DENTAL SURGEONS

Dental Surgeons of the Philadelphia Dental College and Garretson's Hospital of Oral Surgery, Philadelphia, U.S.A.

Will perform all kinds of dental operations on modern scientific principles, and supply  
Teeth of Superior Workmanship in Vulcanite, Gold and Alloy Plates, Gold Crown and Bridge Work.

All work is guaranteed to entire satisfaction.

40, Szechuen Road, Shanghai

ANTIMONY  
REGULUS

(99% Pure)

ALWAYS IN STOCK

Apply, Hupeh Government  
Smelting Works, Wuchang.  
Tel. address "HUPEHMIN" 16066

## NOTICE

THE undersigned hereby give notice:—

That a Public Meeting of Ratepayers will be held in the Town Hall on Wednesday, March 27, 1918, at 2 o'clock p.m. precisely, to devise ways and means of raising the requisite funds for Municipal purposes, and to pass resolutions in reference thereto and to deliberate and decide upon other Municipal matters and business. At such meeting the accounts of the Council for the year ending December 31, 1917, will be submitted for the sanction and approval of the Ratepayers.

Shanghai, March 4, 1918.

D. SIFFERT,  
Consul-General for Belgium.

T. RAASCHOU,  
Consul-General for Denmark.

A. ARITOSHI,  
Consul-General for Japan.

E. D. H. FRASER,  
H.B. Majesty's Consul-General.

V. GROSSE,  
Consul-General for Russia.

J. E. HULTMAN,  
Consul-General for Sweden.

THOMAS SAMMONS,  
Consul-General for U.S. of America.

DE REUS,  
Consul-General for The Netherlands.

G. DE ROSSI,  
Consul-General for Italy.

JORGE R. DE OLIVEIRA,  
Consul-General for Portugal.

JORGE R. DE OLIVEIRA,  
Acting Consul-General for Cuba.

H. WILDEN,  
Acting Consul-General for France.

T. KNUDTZON,  
Acting Consul-General for Norway.

HUGO REISS,  
Consul for Brazil.

JULIO PALENCIA,  
Consul for Spain.

17033

## APOLLO THEATRE: "Where everybody goes"

## TONIGHT

"WHICH?" A Great Three "WHICH?"  
Part Drama "WHICH?"

Good artistes, fine scenery and photography by the House of Pathe

THE BAIRNSFATHER CARTOONS

That famous artist who has made the army laugh

OLD BILL - - See - - THE WALRUS

Pathe's American Gazette. "The Unseizable Pickpocket"

"Pear Growing in Oregon" Pathe's British Gazette

## TOMORROW

"THE SEVEN PEARLS"  
"THE SEVEN PEARLS"

FEATURING

MOLLY KING-CREIGHTON HALE

-LEON BARRY:

Episode 9. "The Warning on the Wire" Episode 10. "The Hold-Up"

These two episodes are exceptionally thrilling and nervy

Pathe's American Gazette "The Horse"  
News from the U.S.A. An educational film

"Slightly Mistaken" Annals of the War  
A one reel clever comedy. More news from the front

## MATINEE Today at 3 p.m.

"THE SEVEN PEARLS"

Episode 7. - "THE FALSE PEARL"

Episode 8. - "THE MAN TRAP"

## OLYMPIC THEATRE

Today, March 17, at 3.15 p.m.

First Historical Concert

BY

THE FAMOUS ARTISTS

MIROVITCH-PIASTRO

PROGRAMME

PART 1. Temoso Vitali.....Ciaccona G Minor  
M. PIASTRO.  
Rameau-(a) Le Rappel des Oiseaux  
(b) Tambourin  
(c) The Hen  
Couperin.....The Little Windmills  
Scarlatti-(a) Pastorale  
(b) Sonate A Major  
A. MIROVITCH.  
Adagio. FUGA. Siciliano. Presto.  
M. PIASTRO.

BOOKING AT OLYMPIC TODAY

Prices: \$3, \$2 and \$1.

Second Concert will take place on Saturday, March 23rd

## HERBERT BRENON

Reveals with one of the Most Exceptional Casts ever Assembled the Remarkable Visualisation of Living Beings, how an Illiterate Unwashed Peasant from the Wilds of Siberia Grew to be the Uncrowned.



## CZAR

OF

## RUSSIA

IN HIS SCREEN STORY

OF THE

FALL

OF THE

## ROMANOFFS

This super-production depicting the death of autocracy in Russia—with its vivid glimpse of the hearts that beat beneath the purple—was accorded the most enthusiastic press comments in the history of the silent drama. Critics are united in declaring it the most mighty theme ever successfully handled in motion pictures.

It is a living, throbbing cross-section of history—with its breath of freedom—sweeping from the Siberian marshes to the Petrograd court.

DO NOT FAIL TO SEE IT

AT THE

## OLYMPIC THEATRE

ON SUNDAY, MARCH 24th



## GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

## Future Sailings

## FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agent
Mar 17	noon	Seattle etc.	Fushimi maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
23	..	Tacoma & Seattle	Africa maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
25	..	San Francisco	Siberia maru	Jap.	Alexander
30	..	San Francisco	Columbia	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
31	11.00	Seattle, etc.	Kashima maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.

## FOR JAPAN PORTS

Mar 19	5.00	Yokohama	Omi maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
19	..	Kobe	Kitano maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
21	..	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Kumano maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
21	..	Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe	Onikubo maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
25	..	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Yawata maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
29	..	Nagasaki	Penta	Rus.	R.V.F.
Apr 2	..	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Kasuga maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.

## FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Liverpool etc.	Iyo maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
London etc.	Kita-o maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.

## FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Mar 17	..	Hongkong	Canada maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
17	..	D.L. Swatow & Hongkong	Yingchow	Br.	B.S.S.
18	..	4.00 Ningbo	Hsin Peking	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
18	..	4.00 Ningbo	Hsin Ningbo	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
18	..	P.M. Wenzhou	Haen	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
19	..	4.00 Ningbo	Soiyan	Br.	B.S.S.
19	..	D.L. Hongkong & Canton	Keelung maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
19	..	Takao via F'chow & K'lung	Tenyo maru	Jap.	Alexander
20	..	Hongkong direct	Sinkian	Br.	B.S.S.
21	..	D.L. Amoy, Hongkong & Canton	Funking	Br.	B.S.S.
25	..	D.L. Hongkong & Canton	Estori miru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
28	..	Hongkong	China	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
31	..	Hongkong			

## FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Mar 17	..	D.L. Newchwang via Chefoo	Shengking	Br.	B.S.S.
17	..	A.M. Tientsin direct	Hsinming	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
17	..	3.10 Daisy	Sakaki maru	Br.	B.S.S.
19	..	5.00 Weihaiwei, Chefoo & T'sin	Shuntien	Br.	B.S.S.
19	..	D.L. Weihaiwei, Chefoo & T'sin	Kingsing	Jap.	J.M. & Co.
21	..	9.00 Tientsin	Hakushin maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
21	..	9.00 Tientsin	Kobe maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
23	..	7.30 Tientsin and Daisy	Yen-tai	Br.	B.S.S.
23	..	10.00 Weihaiwei, Chefoo & T'sin	Penta	Rus.	R.V.F.
29	..	9.00 Vladivostok			

## FOR RIVER PORTS

Mar 17	..	M.N. Harrow etc.	Yohyang maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
17	..	M.N. do	Kiangsu	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
18	..	M.N. do	Tachang maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
18	..	M.N. do	Luenbo	Br.	J.M. & Co.
19	..	D.L. Wuhu	Wenchow	Br.	B.S.S.
19	..	M.N. Harrow etc.	Luenbo	Br.	B.S.S.
19	..	M.N. do	Suiwo	Br.	J.M. & Co.
19	..	M.N. do	Tafu maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
20	..	M.N. do	Sanyang maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
20	..	M.N. do	Neankin	Br.	B.S.S.
21	..	M.N. do	Tafu maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
21	..	M.N. do	Tafu maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
21	..	M.N. do	Wuchang	Br.	B.S.S.
21	..	M.N. do	Wuchang	Br.	B.S.S.
21	..	M.N. do	Wuchang	Br.	B.S.S.
21	..	M.N. do	Wuchang	Br.	B.S.S.

\*A.M. M.N.—Midnight. D.L.—Daylight.

## Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agent
Mar 16	Ningbo	Tachang	1612	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
16	Chesoo	Hsinming	1428	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
16	Hankow	Fushimi maru	6573	Jap.	N.Y.K.
16	Hankow	Kiangsu	1468	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
16	Hankow	Tachang maru	1368	Jap.	N.Y.K.
16	Hankow	Luenbo	1290	Br.	J.M. & Co.
16	Hankow	Kiangsu	3101	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
16	Japan	Omi maru	3222	Jap.	N.Y.K.
16	Japan	Canada maru	6144	Jap.	OSK

## Departure

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agent
Mar 16	Japan	Kasuga maru	2387	Jap.	N.Y.K.
16	Hankow etc.	Poyang	1892	Br.	B.S.S.
16	Ningbo	Tachang	1612	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.

## Vessels Loading

## For River Ports

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Str. Kiangsu, Captain P. Johansen, will leave on Sunday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co's Str. Yohyang Maru, Captain Y. Ikeda, will be despatched from Pootung N.K.K. wharf on Sunday, March 17, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nishin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co's Str. Tachang Maru, Captain H. Yamashita, will be despatched from Pootung N.K.K. wharf on Monday, March 18, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nishin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Str. Kiangsu, Captain J. R. Milligan, will leave on Monday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co's Str. Luenbo, tons 2,871 Captain Sellar, will leave on Monday, March 18, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., General Managers, Passengers Tel. No. 240.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co's Str. Tafo Maru, Captain S. Hosokawa, will be despatched from Pootung N.K.K. wharf on Tuesday, March 19, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nishin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co's Steamer Wuchang, Captain Pickard, will leave on Saturday, March 23, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, Freight Telephone No. 77.

## For Southern Ports

HONGKONG.—The Str. Canada Maru, Captain Y. Yamamoto, will be despatched from the Co's Yangtze-poo wharf on March 17, at — The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom jetty at — on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4 The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

SWATOW and HONGKONG.—The China Navigation Co's Str. Yingchow Capt. E. B. Simons, will leave from the French Bund on Sunday, March 17, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

WENCHOW.—The Str. Haean, Capt. F. H. Wallace, will leave on Monday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

NINGPO.—The China Navigation Co's Str. Hsin Peking, Capt. A. Scott, R.N.R., will leave from the French Bund on Monday, March 18, at 4 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co's Steamer Suiyang, Captain J. Gibbs, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Tuesday, March 19, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, Freight Telephone No. 77, Passage Telephone No. 401.

TAKAO (FORMOSA) via F'CHOW and KEELUNG.—The Str. Keelung Maru, Capt. S. Imal, will be despatched from the Co's Yangtze-poo wharf on March 19, at — The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nishin Kisen Kaisha at — on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

AMOI, HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co's Steamer Sinkiang, Captain Wavell, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Thursday, March 21, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

## For Northern Ports

TIENSIN DIRECT.—The Str. Hsinming, Captain H. MacKenzie, will leave on Sunday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

NEWCHWANG.—The China Navigation Co's Steamer Shengking, Captain McIntosh, will leave on Sunday, March 17, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, please apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENSIN.—The China Navigation Co's Steamer Shuntien, Capt. Northcote, will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, March 19, at 3 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund, Freight Telephone No. 77, Passage Telephone No. 401.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENSIN.—The China Navigation Co's Steamer Fengtien, Captain Harris, will leave from the French Bund on Saturday, March 23, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund, Freight Telephone No. 77, Passage Telephone No. 401.

TIENSIN, DAIREN & TSINGTAO.—The Str. Kohoku Maru, Capt. S. Ohba, will be despatched from the Co's Yangtze-poo wharf on April 4, at — The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nishin Kisen Kaisha at — on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

## For Foreign Ports

TACOMA and SEATTLE CALLING at VICTORIA B. C. via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SHIMIDZU, and YOKOHAMA.—The Osaka Shosen Kaisha's Steamer Africa Maru, Captain — will be despatched on March 25, Through Bills of Lading are granted for American ports and overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Co., at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular invoices must accompany overland shipment. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board, will leave the Custom's jetty at — on the same day. For Freight or Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

## C. N. C.

### CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

#### YANGTZE RIVER & CHINA COAST PORTS.

#### FAST SCHEDULE SERVICES.

For CHINKIANG, NANKING, WUHU, KIUKIANG, and HANKOW.—S.S. Luenyi, Ngankin, Poyang, Tatung, Tungting, Chungking and Wuchang.—Sailing from the French Bund at midnight. These steamers connect with the Company's regular lines on the Upper Yangtze and Human Lake.

\*The s.s. Wuchang and Chungking are especially fitted to handle heavy lifts. Regular sailings every Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday at midnight.

For HONGKONG and CANTON.—S.S. Yingchow, Sinkiang, Shantung, Sunning and Suiyang.—Sailing from the French Bund and connection at Hongkong with the Company's steamers for Hoihow, Pakhoi, Haiphong, Manila, Cebu, Iloilo, Zamboanga and Australian ports. Sailing from the French Bund every Tuesday, Thursday, and Sunday.

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For NINGPO.—S.S. Hsin Peking.—Sailings will be suspended by this vessel from the 4th inst. owing to overhaul. S.S. Hsin Peking will resume her run on Wednesday, 20th inst. at 4 p.m. as usual.

For further particulars regarding passage money, etc., see "THE TAIKOO SHIPPING GAZETTE," obtainable from the undersigned, or from The International Sleeping Car Express Train Co., or from Messrs. THOMAS COOK & SON, 15 The Bund.

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## MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION

No. 2501.

THE following Resolutions will be  
brought forward by the Council  
at the Annual Meeting of Ratepayers  
to be held at the Town Hall on March  
27, 1918, at 2 o'clock p.m., and are  
published for general information:—  
Resolutions I, II and III.—Formal  
business and adoption of Rules of  
Procedure.

Resolution IV.—That the Report  
and Accounts for the year ending  
December 31, 1917, be passed.

Resolution V.—That the Report  
of the Loan Redemption Committee  
dated July 7, 1917, and published in  
the Municipal Gazette of March 16,  
1918, be received and adopted.

Resolution VI.—That the estimated  
expenditure for 1918, contained in the  
Budget proposed by the retiring Coun-  
cil, together with the recommenda-  
tions attached thereto, be approved  
and adopted, and that the Council be  
hereby authorised to impose, collect  
and recover the rates, taxes, dues and  
fees recommended therein, and to  
raise, should it be considered expedi-  
ent to do so, a sum not exceeding Tls.  
1,800,000, by the issue of debentures  
redeemable on December 31, 1928,  
and bearing interest at a rate not exceed-  
ing seven per centum per annum, for  
the purposes defined in the estimate  
of Extraordinary Expenditure.

Resolution VII.—That the Council  
be and it is hereby authorised and  
directed to appoint a Committee, con-  
sisting of three Members of Council  
and two Ratepayers with power to fill  
vacancies, to consider and report  
whether it is desirable, in the interests  
of this Community, that the business  
and undertaking and the lands, build-  
ings, plant, machinery and effects of  
the Shanghai Waterworks Company,  
Limited should be acquired, "in pur-  
suance of the provisions contained in  
Clause 9 of the Agreement between  
the Company and the Council dated  
the first day of July, 1905. The  
report of such Committee to be sub-  
mitted to the Council, who shall lay  
the same before the Ratepayers in  
meeting assembled.

Resolution VIII.—Election of Land  
Commissioner for the ensuing year.

Resolution IX.—Election of four  
Governors of the General Hospital for  
the ensuing year.

Resolution X.—Election of two  
members of the Permanent Education  
Committee.

Ratepayers intending to ask ques-  
tions in regard to the Accounts or  
other matters connected with the fore-  
going Resolutions, are requested to  
give notice of such intention before  
the Meeting, so that a full answer or  
other explanation may be given.

Ratepayers desirous of bringing  
forward additional motions, or of  
nominating duly qualified persons  
willing to serve under Resolutions  
VIII, IX and X are required to give  
notice thereof to the undersigned  
before 4 p.m. on March 20 for due  
publication.

By order,

N. O. LIDDELL,

Acting Secretary.

Council Room,  
Shanghai, March 16, 1918. 17172

## Eden Hospital

Dept. of Venereal Diseases  
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Salary no object. Apply to Box  
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WANTED: Chinese as book-  
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writing. Good references. Apply  
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PRESS. 17153 M.17.

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tion as housekeeper. Apply to Box  
429, THE CHINA PRESS. 17159 M.17.

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YOUNG gentleman wants quiet  
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State particulars to Box 443, THE  
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ENGLISH or German-Russian  
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offered, and willing to pay if  
necessary. Apply to Box 431, THE  
CHINA PRESS. 17160 M.17.

Amusement Advertising  
will be found on  
Page 17



# How A SCULPTOR HAS RECREATED

## THE OLD TESTAMENT

The Astonishing Carvings of the Italian Mastroianni Which Make Hundreds of the Most Famous Biblical Incidents Live Again in Stone



Joseph, a Great Man in Egypt Succors His Cruel Brothers in Their Distress

ONE of the most colossal artistic undertakings is that of the noted Italian sculptor, D. Mastroianni, who has reproduced every important event of the Old Testament in a novel form of art.

Mastroianni first makes a model of the scene he intends to represent, and when he has completed it he has it photographed for distribution. In this way he believes he makes a more reverent, impressive and instructive picture of the subject he is dealing with than if he worked originally with a pencil or paint brush.

Those who are familiar with the sculptor's art know what an enormous labor is involved in the designing of hundreds of models of such an intricate and detailed character as these scenes.

The original masterpieces, kept in the artist's own possession, constitute a gallery of sculpture unique in magnitude and character.

Mastroianni has not only familiarized himself thoroughly with the bible and bible history, but he has studied bible lands with immense diligence. He knows Palestine, Jerusalem, Bethlehem, Nazareth, Hebron, Jaffa, Gaza, Galilee, the Dead Sea, the River Jordan, Mount Carmel and all the famous sites of the Holy land. He has also travelled in Egypt and Mesopotamia.

Many believe that Mastroianni reproduces the scenery of bible lands with more fidelity than Tissot, who gained so much fame by his work in this field. Mastroianni clothes his characters in ancient costumes of their own times, while Tissot was content to follow modern oriental costumes. The Italian artist's sculptures certainly have a dramatic force not possessed by the work of the celebrated Frenchman.

It is said that Mastroianni's reproductions of the temple of Jerusalem and the streets of the city have an archaeological value not

surpassed by the work of any other artist. He has been to Jerusalem to obtain the atmosphere, but the buildings he represents have either disappeared or survive as mere fragments. In order to reconstruct them adequately he has enjoyed access to some of the most ancient documents in existence, which are stored in Roman churches and palaces and have never before been used for such a purpose.



The Young Isaac Meets the Beautiful Rebecca at the Fountain.

There is no doubt that Mastroianni has rendered the figures and faces of the people of the Holy Land, which is especially interesting to the world at the present moment, with great fidelity. Those who are familiar with the country testify to his accuracy. In regard to costume, he has done all that study and scholarship could suggest.

In the scenes which involve tragedy or pathos the artist is particularly effective. The dramatic force of Esther pleading for her people before King Ahasuerus, the pathos of poor old Isaac deceived by his

son Jacob, the dreadful ferocity of Cain killing his brother Abel, the passion of Moses destroying the tablets of the law are all remarkable examples of the artist's power.

The picture of Joseph and his brothers brings to life most vividly a bible story that may perhaps be regarded as the first romance of adventure in all literature.

Joseph was the eleventh and favorite son of the patriarch Jacob, who gave him a very beautiful and expensive "coat of many colors" and other marks of his favor. His brothers, enraged at having to do all the

PHOTO BY I.N.F.S.N.Y.

The Blind Patriarch Isaac Blesses His Son Jacob Believing Him to Be Esau.



Esther Pleading for Her Hebrew Compatriots Before King Ahasuerus of Persia.

hard work of the farm, became envious of their younger brother and determined to get rid of him. One day when he was sent with a message to them on the distant hills, they seized him and sold him to a slave-trader who took him to Egypt. Then they dabbled his coat of many colors in the blood of a kid and showed it to Jacob, who believed his beloved son had been devoured by a lion.

In Egypt Joseph showed his ability at once and became the favorite servant of Potiphar, captain of the body-guard of the

The Infant Moses Rescued from the Bulrushes of the Nile by Pharaoh's Daughter.

great Pharaoh. Potiphar's wife made an unjust charge against Joseph which caused his master to throw him into prison. He was so clever, however, that he soon became assistant to the chief of the prison. Pharaoh's chief butler was confined there for a time and Joseph thus made his friendship.

The butler was restored to favor and one day the Pharaoh was puzzled by a remarkable dream of fat kine and lean kine, which he could not understand. The butler told him that there was no one who could interpret dreams like little Joseph and so Joseph was brought from prison.

Joseph told the Pharaoh his dream meant

that there was to be a great famine and that he must guard against it. The monarch was so pleased with his advice that he made him his chief minister. When the famine came, Jacob sent his sons into Egypt to obtain food. They were taken before mighty Joseph in fear and trembling but did not recognize the brother, whom they had so cruelly wronged, but he knew them. It is this scene which has been so skilfully reproduced by the artist.

The student of these works may well wonder at the wealth of carefully executed detail the artist has introduced into this truly monumental work—the hundreds of finished figures, each with individual facial expression, the costumes, the weapons, the images, the palaces, the temples and the architectural decorations.



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Lady Duff-Gordon's Paris establishment brings her into close touch with that centre of fashion.

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By Lady Duff-Gordon  
("LUCILE")

I HAVE chatted with you about dresses of mood. I show you what I term "Temperamental Dresses." "Temperament" is a term much in use and speedily recognized in the world of the stage. It denotes the placidity, or the fiery spirit, of its possessor, her dreamy quality or her attribute of alertness. The gowns photographed for reproduction on this page denote their wearers' temperament.

The demure woman in the street suit possesses the placid temperament. If the

PHOTO BY  
IRA HILL



Half Way Between the Puritan and Epicurean Natures  
Stands the One Denoted by This Robe

doctrine of reincarnation be true, she may be a twentieth century Priscilla, the same who admonished John Alden to speak for himself. Her vivacious Latin nature, derived from a long line of French ancestry, may have prompted her direction of the proxy wooing into new channels.

The tall young woman in the largest of the group of pictures is of quite a different nature. Priscilla, the Puritan maiden, despite her vivacious impulses, had the primness that made her look her best and loveliest in a church pew. The other would shine brightest at a ball or at the opera.

A half-way house of humanity, between these extremes, stands the middle figure, if a woman's nature is denoted by her attire. And when is not her nature denoted by attire, given a purse to express her taste?

A glance reveals the essential difference between the indices of the three types of nature. The Puritan gown is a rectilinear one, a thing of straight lines and the consequent atmosphere of demureness. The large figure frankly discloses by her apparel the beauty of the lines of her figure. The third is a compromise between what may be termed the two schools of dress. Was dress designed to conceal or to reveal charms? It is an open question. Debate it with your neighbor, or, better, at your hearthside.

Such a Costume Might Be Worn by a Reincarnation  
of Priscilla, Who Flouted Miles Standish



The Magnificent Gown Worn by This Young Woman Denotes  
the Pleasure-Loving Temperament

Costumes  
on This Page  
by  
Lady  
Duff-Gordon  
("Lucile")



## Major Tells How Red Cross Kept Up The Allies' Spirits

It Carried To People Over There Knowledge America Not Only Was Making Promises, But Was Accomplishing

Major Grayson M. P. Murphy spoke to the men and women workers at National Headquarters at the American Red Cross on January 28. What he said was not only for them but for every member of the American Red Cross. He gave what might be termed a "family talk." While he spoke Major Murphy stood on the landing of the main staircase. His audience was above him, below him and on both sides of him. The meeting was one that will not soon be forgotten by any one fortunate enough to be there, says the Red Cross Bulletin. Major Murphy said in part:

I am very glad that before my service for the Red Cross terminated it was possible for me to come here and speak to you, because I want to tell you not only for myself but for every member of our organization over there what a tremendous debt of gratitude we owe to you and the others carrying on the work on this side.

I know that the work that has been accomplished by the American Red Cross since we started our present work, shortly after the outbreak of the war, has been the greatest work of its kind that ever was done in the history of the world.

No work of a similar nature has ever been dreamed of before and you can not understand on this side of the water what an effect it has had on the war abroad.

We have had a support abroad the like of which I did not dare to dream of when I went over. We have been backed, and helped, and supported, and cheered from this side of the water in a way that would have made it impossible for any organization, even a very meagre one, to do other than excellent work.

**France's Sacrifice**  
When we arrived early in June the situation in France and all along the western front was a pretty extraordinary one. Those countries had been terribly worn by this war. France from a population of some-where around 35,000,000 has lost in

map and to carry to the people over there the knowledge that America not only was making promises—not only was preparing—but was actually accomplishing—and that was the American Red Cross.

From the eighteen men that you sent out there in June, without organization, without equipment, even without offices, we have today an organization that is operating and operating effectively all the way from Sicily up the whole western front and into Great Britain.

We have goods which you have sent us stored in our warehouses behind the lines all the way from London through Belgium, and all along the western front into Italy.

We have the greatest motor transport organization that there is in the world today outside of those actually operated by the armies.

Behind our advance warehouses, we have our base warehouses and port warehouses. If you were to go through these great store places and see the goods which have been accumulated, you would be filled with wonder at the power that has been organized and centered in those countries today.

### Boxes From Everywhere

I doubt whether I was ever more touched in my life than I was when I went, after my first trip, to Italy, into our greatest Paris warehouse. It was rather late in the afternoon and getting dark as I came up on one of our floors in that tremendous building. I saw there piles and piles of boxes. I asked what was in them. They told me they were chapter boxes. And I went up and examined them, and saw the names on the boxes—the chapters that had sent them. There were little towns from all over the country—New York, the Middle West, the West and the South. They told me that they had 15,000 to 20,000 boxes there, and that there were over 100,000 more on the way from the Chapters.

### Women's Work

When I looked at those boxes and thought of what filled them, the moment was a very serious one for me. To know that all over our country the women who are sending their boys and their husbands into that hell—and a great many of them will never come back—were working by the fire at home, at night, in railroad cars, in theaters, at their different meetings—afternoons and mornings, working, working, working, to do what they could in this war to help care for those they loved and for those over there fighting for their country; that they had consigned to our care all of the product of their

labor and that they were depending on us to see that those for whom they worked were cared for—was one of the most wonderful thoughts that I have ever had in my life.

If it had not been for the feeling of pride that came to me in the thought of the splendid support that that meant at home, I doubt very much whether I should have been able to carry on under the load of responsibility that had been placed on me. We are the active agency for the people of our country over there. The responsibility and opportunity that go with that position are very wonderful and very beautiful.

I think that the story of what we did in Italy may constitute the best example of the effectiveness of the work that we have done in influencing the actual progress of the war.

### A Root Of The People

At the time when the smash came and the Germans and the Austrians broke through, they found a situation in the Italian Army and among Italian people that was very distressing. The whole country was tired of war. The victory was not a military victory; it was the rout of a large number of the Italian people. They came streaming back from the north of Italy, some half million refugees, in dreadful condition. There were children born on crowded trains. There were people who died on them. There were those who fell and died of exhaustion coming down from the roads to the railroad centers. There were people who had never left their little farms and little villages who were going out stripped of everything they owned in the world into a strange country.

The question at the time of holding the line that the armies took was a very open one. The general impression through the country was that the Piave line was a temporary one, and that a retreat would follow. If that had come about, it would have meant a million and a half or two million more refugees thrown on a country already impoverished by war and short of supplies. It might have meant elimination of Italy as a factor in the war.

If there was ever a time in the history of the world when a country needed moral support, and somebody to come up and stand beside them, it was Italy after the break.

### Italy Misunderstood Us

Now, our country was very considerably misunderstood in Italy at that time. A careful propaganda had been carried on which had developed among the people the belief that America was not really interested in the war as far as Italy was concerned. We had not declared war on Austria.

There were stories that we were afraid to war with both Germany and Austria. The idea had become current that America was suspicious of Italy—suspicious of her motives in the war and unwilling to help her.

There was no possible way for America to speak as a government at that time. Congress was not in session and a declaration of war on Austria was impossible. Yet it was absolutely necessary that in some way the people should be made to feel that America was with them. Our State Department felt it; the Italian Government felt it. And there was only one agency that could speak and that was the American Red Cross.

### No Organisation In Italy

We had no organization in Italy at the time. We took from our French organization a number of men under

Carl Taylor and sent them down to break ground. We began to hit before we broke the ground. The first thing we did was to send telegrams immediately to every American consul in Italy to ask if they could use money, how much and what for. And we sent each consul all of the money that he asked for. We started forty-six freight carloads of necessary supplies from our French store houses. We started ambulances from France in charge of experienced ambulance drivers. We opened soup kitchens where we gave to the Italian refugees the first food and hot drinks that were served to them in Italy. We arranged for the transportation of refugees from the North.

We opened storehouses and warehouses at the essential points. We employed in the manufacture of surgical dressings, besides refugees, the

families of soldiers fighting at the front. We opened hospitals where we could concentrate contagious diseases.

### Ambulances To Piave Front

Our first ambulances went to the Piave front four days after we declared war on Austria. They went from Milan through streets that were covered with American flags and allied flags. They were cheered by great crowds as they passed. The ceremony of taking them over was assisted by representatives of the British French and Italian armies and representatives of the Italian government and our own State Department. And the word spread of this wonderful thing that America had done four days after the declaration of war; men in khaki moving off to the front.



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# AUTOMOBILES

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, MARCH 17, 1918

## BUICK MEN BUILT NEW TYPE MOTOR

Marr And De Waters First To  
Design Valve In Head  
Power Plant

"Comparatively few people know the real facts in connection with the Buick valve in head development, or of the men who have made it possible," remarked E. T. Strong, general sales manager of the Buick Motor Company.

Walter L. Marr might well be termed the dean of automobile motor designers. He designed the first Buick valve in head motor car and has designed and improved every Buick model since that time, adding those features that proved from exhaustive experimenting and study to be correct.

"E. A. De Waters is a running mate for Mr. Marr in this all important work and has been with the Buick Motor Company almost as long. Like Mr. Marr, he is quiet and unassuming; the public hears little of him personally, although he is widely known in the engineering fraternity.

"To these two men, and to them alone, belongs the credit of having conceived and developed the valve in head motor, from the very beginning until the present time. They are still devoting all of their time and genius to the perfecting of the Buick valve in head motor.

"The Buick valve in head motor is not a mushroom growth, springing into existence over night. It has grown steadily in the public favor because it has done just what the public expected it to do, and more, until now there are more Buick valve in head motor cars built and sold in a single season than have been produced by all other manufacturers of this type of motor in the history of the industry. "It is just as unreasonable to suppose that all valve in head motors are of equal quality and efficiency as it would be to suppose that all houses, all furniture, all clothes, all shoes, are of an equal quality, merely because they are called by the same name. In the motor world, Buick valve in head—not just valve in head—stands for the very highest point of perfection and efficiency in gasoline motors."

## Plenty Of Gasolene If Waste Is Stopped

Much information and misinformation have been told and published in recent months with regard to the gasoline situation in the United States, says Harry W. Anderson, Sales Manager of the Templars Motor Corporation, New York. A great deal of this is based on hearsay and in consequence, misleading and untrue. There are sources of information from which can be had at least the production of gasoline in this country (the United States Bureau of Mines), and from this basis it is not a far cry to a reasonable estimate of its various uses and waste, etc.

A careful study of the situation will convince any one that the motor car industry should not suffer because of gasoline scarcity.

**Huge Daily Production**  
The average daily production of gasoline at this time is given as 6,849,000 gallons. Taking the daily production mentioned as a basis to work from, an approximation of the various uses and abuses to which this supply is subjected would be about as follows:

	P.C.	Gals.
Wasted for various causes	22	1,500,000
Commercial cars, daily needs	19	1,300,000
Passenger cars, daily needs	29.2	2,000,000
Motor boats, stutty & traction engines, airplanes, cleaning, etc.	30	2,049,000

A total of ..... 100 6,849,000  
Equalling the production given.

The war needs are estimated at 959,000 gallons, or 14 per cent of the daily production as against 1,500,000 gallons, or 22 per cent waste, leaving a daily balance, over war needs, of 534,800 gallons available for other purposes.

Discussing the various losses or wastages referred to, all of us have noticed the amount of gasoline spilled from tank wagons in filling gasoline cans, inattention to handling and draining hose in filling underground tanks, etc. Small, you say? Perhaps, but many cases multiply wastage.

Who has not seen the waste at garages by the overrunning of tanks on cars when filling, the use of unnecessary gas, bountifully used in washing and for the innumerable other reasons the garage owner knows too well.

**Running Motors Idle Condemned**

Add to these the silly practice of running motors idle, a thing without excuse, and those relics of barbarism, the "shooting" of a cold motor upon starting out in the morning, and the equally foolish practice of speeding up the motor before shutting it off. Neither of these practices subserves any good purpose or does

the motor any good, and both waste gasoline. If any excuse ever existed for such practice the electric starter has long since made it unnecessary.

Consider also poorly adjusted and leaky carburetors. Certainly it requires no great amount of attention or knowledge to keep a tight gas line or a carburetor in such shape that it will not leak. Thousands of carburetors—yes, tens of thousands—are continually out of adjustment, usually set too rich, wasting gasoline, condemning both the carburetor and its manufacturer, through no fault of either.

## Good Motor Field In The Argentine

A report on the Argentine market for motor vehicles has been published by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. It was prepared by David Beecroft. He says that Argentina offers greater possibilities than any other country in South America as a market for automotive vehicles. Previous to 1911 cars which were imported into Argentina came largely from Europe. The numbers imported during the last six years were: 1911, 5,461; 1912 4,281; 1913, 5,115; 1914, 2,185; 1915, 1,847; 1916, 5,928. The European cars sold almost exclusively in the cities. The American car today is selling almost exclusively in the country.

The advent of the American car in quantities introduced a new order of motor. The cheap American car did not appeal to the wealthy citizens. Selling activities formerly confined to the cities were transferred to the country. Pioneer American salesmen started across the pampas with their demonstrating automobiles. They proved that the American car is a practical machine for those endless level stretches of fertile farming land. They proved that the virgin trails over which ten to twenty horses slowly pulled the huge farm cart with its six to twelve-foot wheels could be traveled by the American car.

Mr. Beecroft estimates that 80 to 90 per cent of the American automobiles sold in Argentina today go to the wealthy farmers. These cars are receiving severe service. They are not given, that delicate attention that the city car receives. Expert repairmen are scarce through the Argentine camp, and only crude repairs on the gasoline engine are made. Notwithstanding these handicaps the sales are increasing rapidly in spite of poor crop conditions and poor shipping facilities to Europe. There are today between 30,000 and 40,000 cars in Argentina. The field of the motor truck in Argentina has not been developed to any extent, and the truck movement is lagging far behind the car movement. There is a good selling field for trucks in the City of Buenos Aires and a limited selling field in some of the other cities, such as Rosario, Bahia Blanca, Mendoza, and Cordoba.

## OIL TURBINE IS NEWEST DRIVE FOR MOTOR CAR

American Inventor Brings Out  
Element That Eliminates  
Gear Shifting

There was on display at the recent New York automobile show a device called a turbine transmission which introduced a new driving element into motor car construction. Although it accomplishes certain objects that gearless transmissions do, it does not eliminate the transmission. It replaces the clutch rather than supplants the gear box, and reduces a car to a two-speed and reverse proposition, in which the low speed is infrequently used.

C. R. Radcliffe is the inventor, for whom the drive is named. In the device the impeller of a centrifugal pump is made integral with one-half of the casing, which replaces the ordinary clutch and flywheel. A turbine runner is mounted on a shaft, so that the exit from the impeller discharges directly into it. The exit from the runner discharges directly back into the "eye" of the pump member. There is a cover, the other half of the casing, which when bolted to the other half makes an oil-tight arrangement. The shaft carrying the runner is connected through a universal with the propeller shaft of the car. The whole acts as a flywheel.

Oil is placed in the casing, and when the engine starts energy is imparted to the oil by the vanes in the pump impeller. This oil is forced into the runner. By impact on its blades this in turn causes the propeller shaft to turn. With the increase in speed of rotation of the impeller, the speed of transmission is increased.

All that is necessary to drive a car so equipped is to press the accelerator to start and to apply the brake to stop. Manipulation of the throttle, without the changing of gears, is all that is needed to manage the car. It makes a car so equipped an extremely easy thing for even a complete novice to learn to handle. On an up grade the car was stopped dead, and without any braking began to roll backward downhill. The throttle was opened while the car was still moving backward. The car came to a stop, and then began to move ahead without jerk or jar.

Mr. Radcliffe has driven the six-cylinder Studebaker to which the device is attached with two spark plugs removed. The claim is made that no bucking could be felt whether the car was moving fast or slow.

## Motor Road Around Hongkong

Despite war conditions a motor road around the principal portions of Hongkong is in course of construction, says Consul General George E. Anderson in a recent commerce report. The completion of the road will provide an important attraction for the thousands of tourists passing through Hongkong annually. The Government is spending substantially a quarter of a million dollars during the coming year on the improvement of existing roads, so as to make them suitable for motor traffic, including a motor road from Kowloon to Castle Peak, on the Pearl River, thence across to Fanling, near the sea, and back to Kowloon—in all, about sixty miles of broad road.

## Packard Shows War-Time Touch

The war-time note of efficiency, of utilitarian purpose, was plain in the design and finish of the cars which the Packard company chose from its line for display at the New York automobile show.

There were five cars in the Packard exhibit. One was an army car, a standard Twin Six, except that it had a top and seat covers of heavy khaki, nickled tire rims and radiator, and was painted in the army olive drab. Its trimness, compactness and general appearance of efficiency suggest the use which army commanders make of their cars in their rapid movements from sector to sector of the battle line. The American expeditionary force and the army in training at home are using a number of such cars.

A runabout for four passengers—a smart, capable-looking car in gray, with nickled radiator and tire rims—was one of the handsomest types shown. It is upholstered in Spanish

green leather with top cover to match. It is the car of the business man, the general of the army producers who must support the field army with munitions and ships and food, and it looks the part.

Then there was a large enclosed car for seven passengers, a limousine, done in deep red, lightened by wicker panels on all four doors. A special Laidlaw broadcloth is used in the strictly tailored upholstery. A 3-25 coupe is done in Fleetwood blue. The seats are not standard, but are exhibited to show what can be furnished. The newest passenger car in the line is the brougham for six. It is mounted on the shorter wheelbase. A low, straightline roof effect contributes a trim modishness to its appearance.

The modest color schemes and strictly tailored interiors of these cars are in accord with the smart simplicity of the lines of the Packard third series Twin Six.

## Rubber Industry Acts With The Government

The Rubber Association of America has appointed a war service committee, representing the entire rubber industry, made up of the following: Chairman, B. G. Work, president B. F. Goodrich Company; H. S. Firestone, president Firestone Tire and Rubber Company; James N. Gunn, president United States Tire Company; G. B. Hodgman, president Hodgman Rubber Company, and P. W. Litchfield, vice-president Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company.

Sub-committees will be formed representing these branches and problems in the industry; Pneumatic tires, solid tires, mechanical goods, medical rubber goods, boots and

shoes, aircraft, gas defence, reclaimed rubber, hard rubber goods, crude rubber and kindred products, foreign trade, supplies, statistics and reports.

The objects of the committee will be to bring about co-operation within the rubber industry and between the industry and the government on these points:

- (1) To act as a point of contact between the rubber industry and the government.
- (2) To assist the government in supplying information as to the capacity of the industry to serve the needs of the government in carrying on the war.
- (3) To supply statistics of all kinds regarding rubber.
- (4) To co-operate in the standardization of specifications and products for government use.
- (5) To assist in the efficient and speedy production of the government's requirements.
- (6) To put before the government the needs of the industry at all times.

## A HYMN OF HATE

My Tuesdays are mealless,  
My Wednesdays are wheatless;  
I am getting more eatless each day.  
My home it is heatless,  
My bed it is sheetless;  
They're all sent to the Y.M.C.A.  
The bar-rooms are treatless,  
My coffee is sweetless;  
Each day I get poorer and wiser.  
My stockings are feelless,  
My trousers are seatless;  
My! how I do hate the Kaiser!

MASKEE!

PHONE WEST 1234

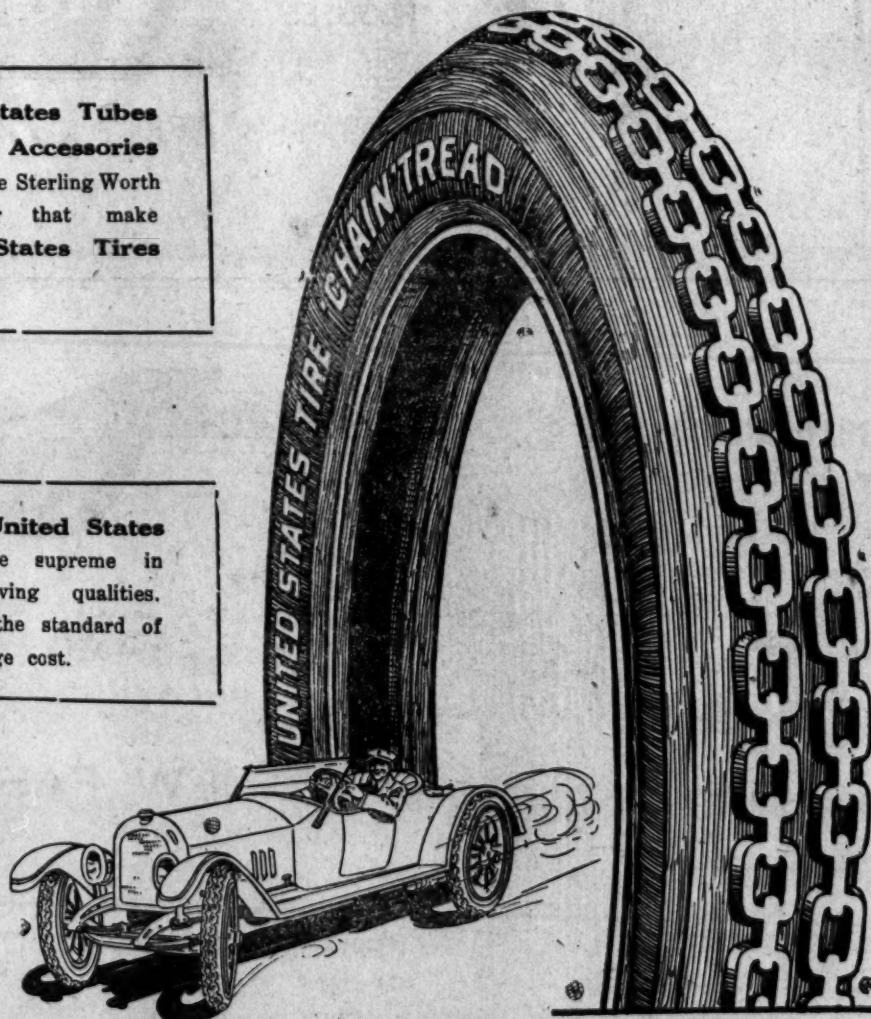
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## ROUNDED BODY LINES GO, SHARP ANGLES NOW SEEN

'Streamline' Gets New Interpretation In Cars At New York Show

Streamline has gone somewhat into the discard for automobile bodies, to judge by what was seen at the show in Grand Central Palace, says C. E. T. Schaefer in writing of the New York motor show. By that is meant streamline as it used to be interpreted. The object was formerly to get a rounded contour, although at the same time making a general wedge-shaped body so as to achieve the result of lessening wind resistance.

Now the body builders are following a scheme of sharp angles. That is, they carry a line from the radiator straight back to the rear end of the car. The top of the bonnet is at straight right angle to the sides, and it is this line which is produced along the level of the top of the doors in touring bodies that would fit the lines was first carried out in the Packard line. Others have since produced cars of like body outline. At the show such makes as the Stearns, Cole, Studebaker (Big 6) and Owen Magnetic, to name others, are showing bodies like this. In many cases the body has a beveled edge along the sides, which adds to the attractiveness.

It usually is discovered that there is nothing really new in body design, and no doubt this straight line tendency is something borrowed from foreign coach makers, perhaps those British body builders who had to find touring bodies that would fit the lines of cars such as Rolls-Royce, Napier and Daimler, particularly the former, with its very sharp angled bonnet. In the Rolls-Royce has had another influence on American makers, too, as can be observed from the Murray 8 and the Roamer, among others. The idea seems to be with these folks to build something that looks like the R-R, at least as far as the hood is concerned.

The idea of making a car that looks like other and perhaps more famous cars of established name is not new, as witness the departed S. G. V., which looked as much like the Lancia, bar the nameplate, as the Lancia itself. In this, as some one once remarked of the art of a man actor who portrayed women on the stage, the most difficult thing is to get one's own consent to do it.

## Can Keep The Car Looking New By Careful Washing

Many cars show the effect of winter driving through the snow and slush, and in the Spring must have at least a coat of varnish to bring back the luster. "If the owner would use care in washing his car this re-varnishing would not always be necessary," says an expert.

"The paint on a car," he continues "has three principal parts. First, there are the foundation or priming coats; second, the color and third, the protective coat. The protective coat is a heavy, hard, coat of transparent varnish, which protects the softer coloring base from the weather. If this coat is kept firm the color coats will hold their brilliancy."

"Do not try to wash the car in the cold. Take it inside and use only clear, cold water. Cold water will harden the varnish, preventing abrasion. Use little soap, for free acid or alkali softens the varnish. Soak mud off with water."

"In an overheated garage the body of the car expands somewhat and if the machine is suddenly taken out in the cold the sudden contraction causes the paint to crack."

## Motor Car Era Only In Infancy

"When the World's Columbian Exposition was held at Chicago in 1893 such a thing as an automobile was unknown," says a big metropolitan distributor. "There was a wonderful transportation building in which the development of transportation from the earliest times was shown, but there were no automobiles there."

"Today, twenty-five years later, the automobile is so closely interwoven into the fabric of our daily lives that it is hard to understand how we ever got along without it."

"Few of us realize the extent to which the automobile has brought about changes in our whole system of commercial and industrial activity. Why, we could do without the telephone almost as well as we could go back to dependence on the horse and buggy."

"The world is always slow to utilize a new idea to its fullest possibilities."

"The development of the automobile has been surprisingly rapid, but the world has not yet begun to utilize it as it will be utilized in the future. Every phase of its practical usefulness will be doubled. It will play an even more important part in business than it plays today."

"You take the cars parked on the side streets. They are there because they save a good many hours a day for their owners, because they enable them to accomplish more in a day— increase their productivity."

"The changes which the automobile has brought about in rural life are equally important. It has brought the city to the country and the country to the city. Before its advent the farmer hitched up and went to town once a week. Now he thinks nothing of running to town at any time. If his plough, tractor or binder breaks down he can jump in his car and run in to the dealer's and be quickly back in the field with the needed repairs."

## Noted Americans Use Packard Motor Cars

Demands On Their Time Force Them To Seek Utmost Reliability

Notable figures in American life—manufacturers, captains of transportation, financiers, inventors, professional men and women—are measuring out their time with greater care than ever before. Along with all people of larger capabilities they are experiencing the demands made by the war for the development of the highest standard of ability.

And these men and women are using the automobile as the measure of their time. Naturally they are finding the most profit in the use of the best type of motor transportation, for their cars must always be ready, always in working order, that they may save and utilize time. Their cars must be able to make the most of the open road and to demonstrate the flexibility and range which has given them command of city traffic. They must travel in safety and with economy.

In these times the Packard Motor Car Company is gratified to note the number of its cars in the service of men and women whose names stand for leadership in the expanded interests of the nation. A partial list of them includes:

E. N. Hurley, chairman of the Ship Construction Board; Charles M. Schwab, steel manufacturer and ship builder; J. E. Widener and George D. Widener, the Philadelphia capitalists; Drs. C. H. and W. J. Mayo, the famous surgeons of Rochester, Minn.; P. F. du Pont and S. du Pont, manufacturers of explosives; Harry Payne Whitney, New York; Mrs. John W. Wamaker, Rodman Wamaker, Philadelphia; Gen. J. A. Buchanan, Washington; Col. Cornelius Vanderbilt, R. C. Vanderbilt, F. W. Vanderbilt, W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., New York; Philander C. Knox, United States Senator from Pennsylvania, Pittsburg; Frank A. Vanderlip, chairman of the War Savings Board; E. T. Bedford, president of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey; Commodore F. C. Bourne, R. H. Ingersoll, manufacturer; Charles S. Mellen, railroad; James W. Gerard, diplomatist and publicist; Mrs. John W. Gates, Bain-

bridge Colby, Murray Guggenheim, New York; Dr. Hans Sulzer, Ambassador from Switzerland; Herbert Parsons, Willard Straight and George Doubleday, publisher, New York.

A vivid picture of the tremendous task laid upon the industry of America is given by Alvan Macauley, president of the Packard Motor Car Company, in what he terms "an appeal to all Packard men and women." Mr. Macauley urges that an increase of at least 50 per cent in the personal efficiency of every producer is imperative, owing to the withdrawal of two to three million young men from the production line of America. His message is regarded as a pronouncement of both company and public policy comparable with Mr. Macauley's proclamation of "Americans First" issued two years ago.

The new appeal is headed "Step Up and Speed Up to Win the War," and is as follows:

"This war is a call to come out and fight for our national life. It demands all the capacity of every one of us plus a 50 percent increase in personal working efficiency."

"How shall we of the home army serve best? First, by holding to the right mental attitude. Discourage the rumor monger. Deal swiftly with the gloom dispenser. He is the most harmful man of all among us. Efficiency in your own thought and action is the complete answer to his lamentations."

"Then we must do more. We must get more out of every process, every product and every day. We must work harder and longer and with more systematic, concentrated attention to the big problems before us. We must plan very carefully our expenditure of time and energy, and give of both unstintingly to our country."

"Efficiency—the effort for it and the results of it—is the only means we have, of all our vast resources, that will support our army and navy, aid the armies and peoples of our allies, make the world safe for orderly freedom—and win the war."

## Effects of Heat on Tire Inflation

To controvert the theory that hot weather causes heating of tires, making deflation necessary to allow for the consequent increased air pressure, was the subject of the following tests recently made by one of the large tire manufacturers in the States, the results being given out here by Andersen, Meyer & Co., agents for United States tires:

A 34 x 4" tire was inflated to 70 lbs., at a temperature of 40 degrees F., when it was gradually heated to 110 degrees F. At this point the reading of the air pressure indicated 73.4 pounds, or an increase of 3.4 pounds, which is not at all dangerous.

A more practical test was then conducted with a 34 x 4" tire, inflated to 70 pounds, at a temperature of 70 degrees F. The tire was then driven at a rapid pace through hot sand, to ascertain how much it would heat, and the average was found to be about 100 degrees F. Then the tire was heated to this temperature in the laboratory and the air pressure was found to be 75.3 pounds, an increase of but 5.3 pounds. Thus it was shown in both tests that unusual heat does not result in an increase of air pressure dangerous to tires.

This test should prove extremely interesting to you as it has been the general opinion of the automobilist that in the tropical countries after the tire was inflated to the air pressure recommended by the tire manufacturers that the expansion caused by the heat generated would destroy the tire but from this test you will note that such could not be the case.

In considering the big general subject of tire economy the question of greatest importance from the direct standpoint of cause and effect is that of proper inflation. Greatest of all tire waste may be traced to the practice of running tires without sufficient air pressure. Under inflation is the forerunner of deterioration

and the motorist who permits this abuse to become a habit is sure to find his tire bills far in excess of what they should be.

The side walls of tires are their thinnest part. A heavy strain is imposed at this point when tires are under load. It is here that most of the bending action takes place. If a tire is only partially inflated, this action becomes abnormally severe, and when an obstruction is encountered the carcass is broken down, the fabric being torn along both sides of the tread so that a blow-out is bound to occur.

The only certain way to determine whether tires have enough air in them is through the use of an air pressure gauge. You cannot tell by kicking, feeling or observing the degree to which a tire flattens at the point of contact with the road. A tire may appear to be round and have only 45 pounds of air in it when it should have ninety (90) pounds. A slow leak may develop in tires at any time, therefore, the air pressure gauge should be used quite frequently to test the pressure. Punctures cannot be prevented but the liability can be greatly lessened by keeping plenty of air in tires. An under inflated tire is more apt to pick up sharp objects, than one that is perfectly round under load.

Automobile tires should be inflated to the air pressure recommended, regardless as to the climatic conditions.

## ROAD-TESTING TIRES

A 5,000,000 mile journey, including a cruise over almost every road between the Atlantic and the Pacific, and from Canada to the Rio Grande, was made in 1917 by the tire testing motor car fleets of the B. F. Goodrich Rubber Company, for the purposes of proving up actual service built into Goodrich tires.

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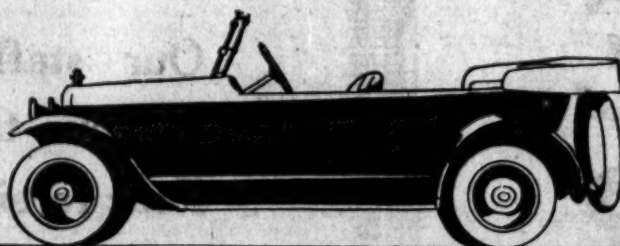
Thru its own merits the Stearns has been forced into a larger and wider market.

From this time forward, it will compel a much larger following among those who seek a reliable and distinctive motor car.

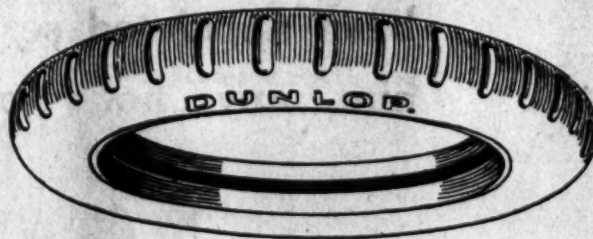
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## THE NEW HUMMOBILE IS A 'BEAUTY CAR'

Combines Fine Appearance With Economy And Great Sturdiness, Says Dealers

Charles E. Riem, the New York Hummobile distributor, in discussing the new Hummobile pointed out one especially interesting feature, the appearance of the new car.

"We called the Series 'N' a beauty car. In justice I can call the Series 'R' no less," he said. "It is indeed more beautiful than the 'N' and therefore the most beautiful Hummobile ever built. It is low hung. Its clean lines are without a break. The slightly sloped straight line from the back of rear seat to top of radiator, together with the sloping windshield, suggests speed.

"The finish on the hood, fenders and running gear is hard baked enamel, black as jet. The body is special Hummobile blue with a high and lasting lustre.

"The upholstery is genuine leather in French plaits, fastened on all edges with leather covered moulding. The body is lined throughout; no painted surface is exposed for scratching and marring.

"The driving compartment has a clean cut appearance with no unsightly housings projecting. The tonneau is handsomely carpeted and has nickel-plated and foot rails. The top is Neverleek, black outside and tan within.

"Last season the Hummobile took its place among cars that are distinguished because of their good looks. The new Hummobile will make that position doubly secure.

"The frame of the Series 'R' is straight, unadorned, a construction which gives great strength and rigidity.

"The wheels are artillery type, with twelve spokes of best hickory. The front wheels run on ball bearings and the rear on Hyatt roller bearings. The whole construction is extremely rigid and of unusual strength. The rims are the Firestone type of demountable, and an extra rim is furnished for the tire carrier.

"The tires are 32x4 straight side, plain in front and 'all weather' tread on rear. Weight of car considered, the Series 'R' Hummobile tires are oversize.

"On the point of economy the new Hummobile scores high. It is economical because it offers the highest degree of performance, unusual comfort and good looks for a price one would expect to pay for only one of those qualities.

"It is economical because it, like all Hummobiles, will be a comparative stranger at repair shops. Its inbuilt sturdiness assures this. It is economical because constant and costly adjustments will not be needed on its simple four cylinder motor.

"It is economical because of our engineers' successful handling of the problem of carburetion, which makes fuel consumption low, even with the poorest grades of commercial gasoline."

## Hudsons Replace European Cars

Since European motor car manufacturers have been unable to turn out automobiles during the war, the demand in the rich and fashionable centers of South America, Australia, India and parts of Europe has been filled by a few American makers. Hudson, because of its long standing and reputation earned abroad, has taken its place as the leader in these sections, where before such cars as the Rolls-Royce and the Sunbeam of England, the Peugeot of France and the Fiat of Italy were favorites.

Hudson, to meet that trade, had to furnish designs in keeping with those of European production. It explains the origin of many of the practically exclusive Hudson models that have attracted such attention. Hudson is now represented in practically every country where motor cars are sold and it is a favorite remark of the Hudson export department that "the sun never sets on a Hudson."

## Goodrich Recruit Dies For His Country

The first death among the 1,624 employees of the B. F. Goodrich Rubber Company who have enlisted since the outbreak of hostilities is that of Ensign P. W. Page, who was particularly well known in the Eastern automobile field. Ensign Page was drowned off the coast of England, according to word reaching the tire corporation, when his seaplane became unmanageable and plunged into the sea. He had been in the service of the United States since May 4.

## MOTOR IMPORTS TO CHILE

Considerable difficulty has been experienced by Chilean importers of American automobiles by reason of the failure to state the exact weight of the shipment. The inaccuracy is generally due to the fact that an extra wheel or other part has been included without account having been taken of the added weight. The Chilean custom officials allow a variation of only one-half of 1 per cent in weight, and any excess is subject to fine. It is important therefore that great care be exercised in stating weights. It is suggested that errors of this kind could be avoided if the shipping order in the factory carried a note stamped in red ink or otherwise marked to indicate to both the billing and the shipping department that the case contained extra parts and that the stated weights should be correspondingly increased.

## Why Automobile Prices Will Continue To Go Up

Raw Materials Jump 300 Per Cent In Year; Reduced Production A Factor

By Merle Shepard

Why are automobiles going up? What makes the price increase every few months when before the war the prices kept dropping until it looked as if you would get a car for almost nothing if you waited long enough? Of course, "It's the War!" Everything is naturally blamed on the war, whether it is the price of strawberries or the scarcity of suitable young fellows for our marriageable daughters. But why do the price marks on our favorite makes keep changing so that the salesman's advice to "Buy now, before the next price rise," is really accepted as the truth and not merely the camouflage of salesmanship?

There are four factors which determine the price of the car you buy. There is first, the cost of the materials from which it is made. Second, the cost of making it, or the manufacturing cost. Third, the cost of selling it. Fourth, the overhead on the manufacturing establishment.

If all four of these things were not affected by the war, the price of the car would not change. On the other hand, if any one of them were to change, assuming that the maker must have a certain margin of profit for paying him to stay in business, the price of the car would change.

Let us take a peep behind the scenes in each one of these four directions. As you ride in your car you do not stop to imagine all that has gone on in the manufacturing establishment before it was turned over to you. You do not know the sleepless nights that were spent designing it before the president and the board of directors of the company thought the car was good enough for you, or at least good enough for you to buy, which is often a little different.

Materials, you know, must be bought. There is no buncome about this part of the matter because you can see the steel frame, the sheet metal body, the aluminum crankcase, the cast iron cylinders, the leather upholstery, the rubber tires, etc. You know that if the ingredients of a cake cost more, it will take more money to buy the cake, and when you are told that the ingredients of a car cost more, naturally the price of the car will go up. Here are a few examples of the increases during the year:

Material	Increase During Year, Per Cent
Steel frame stock	250
Sheet metal	297
Aluminum castings	179
Cast iron	325
Leather	40
Other upholstery material	100
Wheels (wood)	80
Fire fabric	150
Copper	125

"When it can be bought. These are just a few, and yet they are typical of the whole list throughout the car. But material prices are not the only thing, and in themselves, even with the enormous percentage of increase, there would not justify the increases which have been made in car prices. Therefore, let us turn to the second item, manufacturing costs.

Manufacturing cost has gone up because the cost of labor has also risen. Men are getting more money for doing the same work. This must be added to the manufacturing cost. When wages go up the price of the product goes up, and this becomes part of the reason for the increase in the price of the car. Even the tool cost is higher on each job. Every time a tool does a piece of work some of that tool is worn away. Tools cost more now than ever before, and all this goes in to swell the manufacturing account.

Likewise, it costs more to sell a car now than it used to. The salesman needs more money to keep himself and his family alive. The rent of the sales establishment is higher; the men who dust the cars get more money in their weekly envelopes; the postage bill is 50 per cent higher; the rugs on the salesroom floor, the general upkeep of the showroom and all the other items which enter into the maintenance of a sales establishment have gone up. Besides this, if

the company is making fewer cars due to the press of war work, it costs more per car to sell the product, and the difference must be added to the selling price of the car.

Overhead is higher. As for overhead, this is such a flexible term that it is hard to pin it down to anything definite. Yet when a factory of a certain size, which is adapted to turning out a certain given number of cars, fails to turn out the capacity for which it is rated, the overhead per car rises. This is the case in only a few factories at this time. Where everyone is hit, though, is in the office and clerical force. Salaries here have gone up just the same as wages in the shop. The traveling expenses of the men who make sales on the road in the maintenance of business have become higher, the factory postage bill and the upkeep of the plant are all more than they were a year ago, and a year ago they were higher than the year before, when car prices touched the lowest point.

Therefore, Mr. Prospective Buyer, get your car now. Do not wait. You cannot get along without it, even if you think you can. Armies go along without airplanes until they once had them. Now armies without airplanes would be blind men without a car. He has a ball and chain on his feet.

Cars are going to cost more. The chances are that prices will climb until we have become industrially adjusted to a state of war. It will take two or three years to do this, and the man who can foresee what will happen in that time does not live. The cars of today are the best that have ever been made. They are scientifically designed and the war has not as yet reduced the quality of materials which enter into them. The chances are also that the quality of the car will never be materially reduced, but it is certain that makers are going to make fewer cars, and this alone would tend to make cars harder to get and prices higher.

All this points to the wisdom of the advice of the salesman to buy your car now. Cars will be higher as war progresses, because the four fundamentals of materials, manufacturing costs, sales costs and overhead are all going up. If you wait you must purchase the efficiency that a car will bring you, at a higher price.

## Take Off Auto Tax, Is Manitoba's Plea

The Province of Manitoba food control committee has recommended to the Government the removal of customs duties on agricultural implements, farm machinery and low-priced motor cars. The recommendation is based on the serious food shortage throughout the world and the fact that the Government has urged the western farmer to produce the largest possible crop of wheat in 1918. It is believed that the removal of duties on these articles which retail at \$1,000 or less will greatly aid in increasing production.

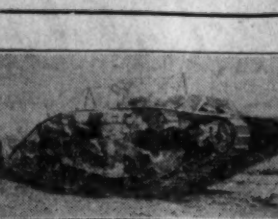
## Things The Driver Should Remember

Before you start look to the water, oil and fuel supply. Take your time in shifting gears. Your car will be better for it. Use both brakes; the lining will last longer. Shift on a steep hill; you are doing your car a favor. Never look down at the pedals or gear lever; it may result in serious mishap. Coast the car over road irregularities; it conserves engine power. Don't brake with the clutch in when going slow; you might throw the crank shaft out of line. Avoid excessive shifting of the clutch; the lining or plates will need less attention.

## LOOK OUT FOR YOUR TIRES

This is a time of year when drivers of automobiles are called upon to practice economy at every turn. "Keep out of the ruts on country roads," advises an automobile man, "and have a thought for your tires when driving over frozen roadbeds. Rubber wears like everything else, but the wear can be kept at a minimum by forethought. Stone bruises, cornerskidding and rut driving are expensive, yet often can be avoided."

## The Knight In The "Tank" At Cambrai



It is an interesting fact that the Allied armies are depending very largely upon the efficiency and reliability of the well-known Knight engine, on the field of battle. If we trace the history of the European War, a war which has depended very largely on petrol, we find that the Knight engine has been in the thick of it from the very beginning.

When the British went over the top to Cambrai, General Byng practically replaced artillery by the "Tank." And the British tank is Knight-"motored," but only after the most crucial tests for dependability ever placed upon an engine, had been given to it by the British Government.

The more recently supplied motor transports or lorries furnished the British Government all are Knight-"motored." It was the Knight-"motored" buses and transports that helped to save Paris. For when the famous "taxicab army" went forth from the French capital, the bulk of them were Panhard-Knights. And everyone knows of the fame of the Daimler-Knight bus at the front.

It was late in 1915 when came the supreme achievement of the Knight motor. Then it was that the British tanks were designed, and for them a Knight motor was unanimously selected by the British staff. The tank is a veritable moving fort weighing many tons, and possessed of tremendous strength and power. Its success and the lives of its crew depend first and last upon the power plant, for should this fail, in even the slightest degree, the tank is doomed. Needless to say, the British knew this; and when it came to deciding upon the engines for the tanks, the Knight was specified, and two 6-cylinder sleeve valve "motors" were installed in each tank as the source of power.

That without question is the greatest compliment ever paid the sleeve-valve motor, and is the crowning achievement of a long list of notable triumphs which include, among others, the breaking of all the world's records, the acknowledgment in European motoring circles that the Knight engine is supreme, the establishment of new British and American records, their adoption by the London Omnibus Company and the Fifth Avenue Bus Company of New York, not to mention many others. Every Willys-Knight Motor Car is Knight-"motored." Equally staunch is every other characteristic of this famous car.

## Body Making Is More Than Mere Coach Work

A motor car "body" seems a simple thing, and yet it is a great deal more than merely something to sit in, for upon it depends the car's whole appearance, type and style—and to a great extent, the comfort and satisfaction of those who use it, says Mr. J. H. Bourgon, body engineer of the Studebaker Corporation. It is all a casual observer sees; to the average person the "body" is the car. It is the body which makes the car stand for something in one's mind, the picture you recognise at a glance. And so it is evident how much depends on the design of a car body, both to the maker who takes a pride in his product, and to the owner to whom appearance means so much.

But there is more to modern car body design than beauty alone. To say it can mean operating economy to the owner may seem far fetched, yet that is exactly what it does mean. The expression "full streamline" bodies is more than a mere phrase. We think of the air—the atmosphere around us—as something without weight or substance, because we are hardly conscious of it, yet to a large object moving along at twenty, thirty, forty miles an hour is opposed a very real resistance unless the object is so scientifically shaped as to cut the air with least possible effort.

To overcome resistance, power is required, and for power, fuel. Fuel means gasoline, gasoline means money—and there you are. That is why the best of modern streamline bodies are as scientifically shaped as the lines of a fast racing yacht—clean-cut, rounded, harmonious, beautiful—the outlines developed by the same precise methods as used by naval architects. That is why, both in appearance and design, these new models are to the old time cars as a graceful cup-defender is to a clumsy mud scow.

Only a visit to some great modern body works can give a clear idea of the designing and manufacturing processes employed by the leading manufacturers of today. One sees models in wax, drafting rooms where scores of men pore over plans and drawings, full-sized "lay-outs" on enormous blackboards, experimental hand-wrought aluminum bodies, wood-working shops where carefully-mitered frames give permanent shape to the sheet metal, great steam presses which form the metal shapes over steel dies with a single blow.

And then the painting and finishing operations—twenty-four of them, with us—the upholstery, top-making and equipping—these in their myriad of details are almost bewildering to a visitor and impressively show what a specialized task modern automobile body-making has become. All this hardly seems possible from a casual inspection of the finished bodies upon the floor of the automobile shows today.

## AUTO THEFT LOSSES

Ninety per cent of the loss from automobile thefts could be prevented by the exercise proper caution on the part of the owners, says the general manager of an automobile company.

"It is estimated that the cost to car owners from thefts runs close to \$60,000,000 yearly in the United States," he adds. "In Philadelphia more than 2,000 cars valued at nearly \$2,000,000 were stolen during the first ten months in 1917. Less than half were recovered, in Chicago, police records show that \$10,000

worth of cars are stolen nearly every day.

"There is a certain responsibility resting on the manufacturer to equip his car so that it cannot easily be driven away. Dozens of schemes for baffling the thief have been suggested. The four-tumbler cylinder ignition lock has been found very effective, as the engine cannot be started unless the ignition system has been turned on and it is impossible to do it without the key. Some makers are providing these locks with individual keys, and only two keys are made for each lock, so that the thief cannot use duplicate keys."

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# What to Eat and How to Cook It



## Dr. Wiley Says

### We Must Learn to Want Less Sugar

By Harvey W. Wiley, M. D. The Famous Authority on Pure Food and Director of the Bureau of Foods, Sanitation and Health of "Good Housekeeping" Magazine.

SUGAR is the only food product of which the American people have been deprived by reason of the existing war. The scramble to get sugar has been pretty general all over the country, and much complaint has arisen respecting the scarcity thereof and the reasons therefor. A few facts in connection with this staple product will be of interest.

First, sugar belongs to that class of foods known as carbohydrates, of which starch is by far the most abundant member. Dietetically, sugar and starch belong to the same category. In regard to taste they are radically different. Pure starch is practically tasteless, while sugar produces the sensation of sweetness which has come to be regarded as one of the essentials of a carbohydrate diet.

In regard to digestibility, sugar being readily soluble enters the circulation and becomes utilized much more quickly than starch. It is estimated by competent physiologists that sugar when ingested into the stomach will be found in the blood within a very few minutes.

Sugar is essential to the proper functioning of the body. It is the muscle stimulus and is burned readily to furnish heat and energy. Therefore its dietetic value must not be minimized.

Starch before entering the circulation is converted into sugar by the digestive processes but it is not the kind of sugar that we think of when we hear the name. The sugar which is made from starch is much less sweet than the natural sugar of plants, but its digestive and dietetic power is just as great. It requires from two to three hours for starch after it reaches the stomach to be completely converted into sugar. In fact, starch is not digested to any extent in the stomach.

The ferment which changes the starch into sugar is found first in the

saliva and then subsequently in the ferments excreted in the small intestine. For this reason, the only sugar that is formed in the stomach from starch is that which is produced by the saliva incorporated with it during mastication, hence, the great necessity of thoroughly and carefully masticating all starchy foods.

All vegetable foods contain either sugar or starch or both. When we eat fruits and succulent vegetables, we have a diet which is rich in carbohydrates. As far as necessities of digestion are concerned, we need not add any sugar to our foods. Nature furnishes an abundant supply.

The real hardship that we feel when we can't buy sugar is because our taste for sweets is not gratified. The absence of sugar is not much of a dietetic misfortune. The lesson of to-day will be of value in this respect, namely, to show to our people how little sugar they can get along with and be entirely happy.

Before the war we were consuming about eighty pounds of sugar per head of population. Only England consumed more sugar per head.

The taste for jams, jellies, candies and confections is largely an acquired one, and as we accustom ourselves to do without our supply of sugar the craving for it will diminish. Children do not have a craving for sugar unless the taste for it is artificially produced.

The United States and its possessions, the Philippines, Hawaiian Islands and Porto Rico, produce pretty close to half the sugar we consume. Cuba furnishes the rest. Louisiana produces 200,000 tons, the Hawaiian Islands 500,000, the Philippine Islands 60,000 and Porto

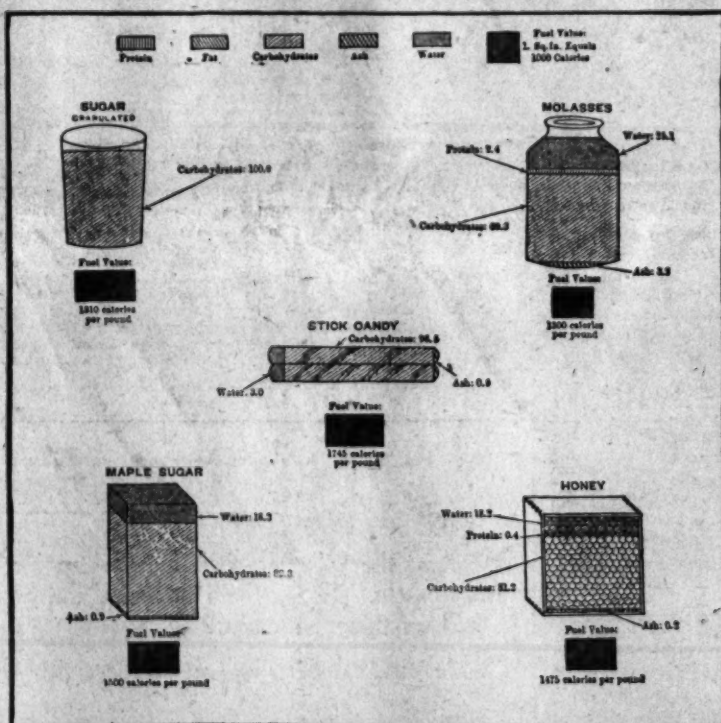
Rico 300,000 tons of cane sugar; in all 1,060,000 tons. The United States also produces 800,000 tons of beet sugar, giving a total production of sugar in the United States and its dependencies of 1,860,000 tons. Cuba produces in round numbers 3,000,000 tons. If we used all the Cuban sugar we would be consuming 4,860,000 tons of sugar, which would give us nearly 100 pounds per head.

We must make up our minds to eat less sugar. We must supply our allies with a part of the Cuban sugar, and it would be an excellent idea if we would so regulate our own consumption as to use not more than 3,000,000 tons during the next year.

That is more than ample for all gustatory and dietetic purposes. Especially should we cut out the supply of candy and sweets of all description to the greatest possible degree.



Belgian Hares, the Best Rabbits to Rear for Table Use.



A Diagrammatic View of the Food Values of Granulated Sugar, Molasses, Stick Candy, Honey and Maple Sugar.

## "War-Time" Menus for the Week

<p>HERE are menus for a whole week of appetizing and economical, but at the same time nourishing and well-balanced, meals. They have been prepared especially for this newspaper by Miss Mary Lee Swann, principal Dept. of Household Arts, Scudder School, and have been so arranged that every housewife who uses them will be co-operating in the nation's plans for food economy.</p>			
<p><b>MONDAY</b> Breakfast Cooked Cereal Poached Egg Hot Corn Muffins Coffee Lunch Thick Chicken Soup with Vegetables (left over) Small Baking Powder Dumplings Stewed Apples Dinner Spanish Tripe Baked Potatoes Lettuce Salad Rye Gingerbread</p>	<p><b>TUESDAY</b> Breakfast Stewed Apples Creamed Codfish on Toasted Corn Muffins Coffee Lunch Samp Baked with Peanut Butter Loganberry (Canned) Sponge Dinner French Fish Vegetable Broth Boiled Fish Parsley Sauce Potatoes Prune Pudding Half Cup Coffee</p>	<p><b>WEDNESDAY</b> Breakfast Baked Bananas Oatmeal Top Milk Coffee Lunch Savory Rice Corn Muffins Cocoa Baked Apples Dinner Roast Beef Corn Bread Stuffing Spinach Endive Salad Pineapple Tapioca Half Cup Coffee</p>	<p><b>THURSDAY</b> Breakfast Broiled Salt Mackerel Boiled Potatoes Rye Toast Nut Butter Coffee Lunch Samp Baked with Cheese Cornmeal Popovers Spinach Fruit Dinner Salmon Loaf Cream Sauce with Peas Potatoes Dutch Apple Cake Lemon Sauce Half Cup Coffee</p>
<p><b>FRIDAY</b> Breakfast Baked Bananas Economic Omelet Rice Waffles Oleomargarine Coffee Lunch Vegetable Soup Cornbread Sticks Date Pudding Tea Dinner Norfolk Oysters (with Rice and Crumbs) Lettuce, Pineapple and Cream Cheese Salad Half Cup Coffee</p>	<p><b>SATURDAY</b> Breakfast Oranges Rice Muffins Oleomargarine Coffee Lunch Baked Sausage with Potatoes Buttermilk Bread Crumb Cake Tea Dinner Dried Lima Beans Hollandaise Philadelphia Relish Fruit Salad Half Cup Coffee</p>	<p><b>SUNDAY</b> Breakfast Baked Apples Hominy Top Milk Cheese Toast Coffee Lunch Cannelloni of Beef Brown Gravy Rice Stewed Tomatoes Brussels Sprouts Fruit Pudding Whipped Cream Half Cup Coffee Supper Creamed Oysters Rye Meal Biscuits Butter Cocoa Ginger Nuggets</p>	

## Science Advises

### Eating Rabbits to Help Win the War

By Rene Bache

RABBITS for war meat. Try them, Mistress Housewife. They are cheap and excellent for the table. Uncle Sam gives them his high endorsement, and will tell you how to cook them.

In the winter markets you can buy rabbits at a very low price, as compared with other meats. Or you can raise them in your back yard at slight cost. No money outlay for "plant," beyond hutches of simple construction is required, and to feed them is inexpensive.

Says the Government Biological Survey: "The fact that rabbits are easily grown, and a cheap and palatable substitute for ordinary meats, is likely to turn the attention of many persons to rearing them."

The best rabbit to rear for table use is the Belgian hare. It grows very rapidly, and in quality its meat

is superior to that of any other breed. At the age of four months it is ready to be eaten, weighing six pounds or more. If heavily fed and allowed little exercise, it will reach a weight of five and one-half pounds in ten to twelve weeks.

The food it requires is any kind of grain, oats preferred, supplemented with green stuff. It must have hay, and in winter demands a supply of green provender.

Rabbits are cooked much like fowls, and the experienced housewife can prepare them in a variety of savory ways. It is important that as much as possible of the juices shall be retained in the cooking.

Rabbits' hindlegs and "saddles" contain much meat, and may be prepared in many different ways. Boned, they make delicious croquettes. The front quarters and head may be used as soup stock. Season the broth to taste, and serve with vegetables, barley or rice.

Following are two recipes suggested and recommended by the Government experts:



The Albino Muskrat, One of the Varieties of This Animal Which Science Says Will Be Found Toothsome, Nourishing and Economical Food.

gested and recommended by the Government experts:

#### BAKED RABBIT EN CASSEROLE.

Lay alternate slices of rabbit and thin slices of bacon; season with thyme, sage, thin-sliced onions, and salt to taste. Fill the dish with water, and bake in slow oven 90 minutes. A covered dish or pan may be used instead of a casserole, and the meat may be boned or not as desired.

#### RABBIT FRICASSEE.

Brown some butter in a hot iron skillet. Then fry the rabbit (previously cut up) brown on both sides.

Cover with hot water and stew until thoroughly tender, seasoning it to taste. At the end of the stewing let the meat again fry brown.

In the markets of many of our cities, through the Winter, the housewife will find "marsh rabbits" for sale at 10 to 20 cents apiece. Great quantities of them are sold in Philadelphia, Baltimore, Wilmington and Washington; no concealment being made of the fact that they are really muskrats.

People who are prejudiced against eating muskrats should know, in the first place, that these animals are not rats at all. They are aquatic creatures, as big as a small cat, and feed on clean water-plants.

Muskrats are found over most of North America. They build Winter houses of the roots and stems of water-plants, which are usually heaped on the bottom of a shallow pond until the domelike top rises two or three feet above the surface.

For the table they are game worthy of the epicure, with a flavor somewhat resembling that of wild duck. By some it is likened to the terrapin. The flesh is dark red in color, fine-grained and tender.

The muskrat is to-day the most important fur-producing animal in the world. Its fur is of excellent quality and durability, being almost indistinguishable from sealskin when properly dyed and made up. The creature is trapped for its pelt, and, after skinning, the carcass can be profitably sold at a small price.

Government experts offer the following recipes:

#### FRIED MUSKRAT.

Wash thoroughly and cut into quarters. Let lie in salt water for an hour or more, then wash, dry with a cloth and season. Dip the pieces in egg batter and dust them with flour or meal. Heat lard in a frying pan, then put in the pieces of muskrat and fry very slowly for an hour. Prepare a gravy of milk, butter, flour and parsley, and season to taste. After it thickens, pour it over the meat.

#### ROAST MUSKRAT.

Wash the meat thoroughly; let it lie an hour in salt water and wash again. Put it in a pan with water, salt, pepper, butter, and a little onion. Sprinkle flour over it, and bake until it is thoroughly done.

#### STEWED MUSKRAT.

Wash the meat thoroughly. Cut it in pieces, and soak in salt water for an hour. Wash again, put it in a saucepan and season with butter, salt and pepper to taste. Let it simmer slowly, and when nearly done add parsley and a little chopped onion. When entirely done, thicken with a gravy of flour and water, as for stewed chicken.

## Tested Cooking Recipes

By Mary Lee Swann

Principal Department Household Arts, Scudder School.

#### Peanut Fondue.

GRIND 1 1/2 cups peanuts, add 1/4 cups soft, fine bread-crumbs, 12-3 cups milk, 1 well-beaten egg yolk and salt and pepper to taste. Fold in the stiffly beaten white of 1 egg and bake in a greased pudding dish in a moderate oven.

#### Stewed Lima Beans.

SOAK 3/4 cup beans in 1 1/2 quarts cold water over night. Put them over slow flame with 1 1/2 quarts cold water. Simmer until tender, season with one teaspoonful salt, a pinch of sugar and a few drops of onion juice.

#### Date Biscuits.

MIX and sift 2 cups flour with 5 teaspoonfuls baking powder and 1 teaspoonful salt. Work in 1 or 2 tablespoonfuls fat with 2 forks or tips of fingers. Moisten to soft dough with milk or water. Add 1/2 cup stoned and chopped dates. Toss on lightly floured board, pat and roll 1-3-inch thick. Cut out and bake in a quick oven.

#### Economy Cup Cakes.

CREAM 4 tablespoonfuls butterine, add 2-3 cup sugar gradually and 1 well-beaten egg. Mix well. Mix and sift 1 1/2 cups flour with 1 1/2 teaspoonfuls baking powder and 1/2 teaspoonful mace. Add dry ingredients alternately with 1/2 cup water to first mixture. Bake in greased muffin pans in moderate oven.

#### Stewed Peaches With Raisins.

PICK over and wash 1 pound dried peaches. Soak overnight in enough cold water to cover. Cook slowly in same water and when half done add 1/2 cup raisins and 1 cup sugar.

## Dr. Wiley's Question Box

DO you think cereals have greater food value and are more easily assimilated if soaked in water from twelve to twenty-four hours before cooking?—C. K. H.

No. They are, however, softened by this treatment and are therefore more easily masticated.

IS evaporated milk as nutritious and easily digested as fresh whole milk, and does it contain anything injurious?—L. A. C.

The evaporated milk now on the market has the same heating value as an equivalent amount of fresh milk. It contains no added injurious ingredients. I do not consider it as good for infants and children as fresh milk. The high temperatures used in sterilization have to some extent injured the vitamin content. Children given evaporated milk should have orange juice between meals.

I WISH you would explain the cause of pimples and suggest a diet that will help me to rid myself of them.—F. H.

I do not think any one knows the cause of pimples and, therefore, it is difficult to suggest any method of removing them. To keep the body in a healthy condition and the skin clean and well massaged are the principal things. A strictly vegetarian diet is helpful. I do not mean by that, however, the exclusion of milk. Do not use any other fat except butter fat, and that moderately. Avoid all sweets, condiments, candies and desserts. Avoid tea, coffee, chocolate and cocoa. Eat bread and breakfast cereals made of whole ground grains, milk and succulent vegetables. Take a morning bath as cold as can be tolerated, followed by a brisk rub, especially massaging the parts of the body covered with pimples.

WHAT do you think of making whole wheat bread the principal food of two meals every day, provided that an evenly balanced menu (including meat four times a week) is taken for the third meal?—H.

Whole wheat bread for two-thirds of the meals is perfectly wholesome if the rest of the ration is properly balanced.

WHAT foods will give firm flesh and strength to a woman of seventy who has been inactive for the past year and has grown fat and flabby?—MRS. H. C. L.

Eat less food and take more exercise. Do not eat any added sugars or sweets of any description. Eat breads and breakfast foods made of whole ground cereals, milk and succulent fruits and vegetables. Eat moderately of meat and eggs. Begin gently with your exercise and gradually increase as your strength returns. Leave the table hungry until your weight is reduced the proper amount.

I HAVE a blood pressure of 250 and for two months have been eating no meats. What sort of diet do you recommend?—E. E. T.

You should live solely on bread and breakfast foods made of whole ground cereal, milk and succulent fruits and vegetables. All meats of every description and eggs should be eliminated. You should not use tea, coffee or chocolate. Eat very moderately of the foods recommended and drink very little water. A diet of this kind will probably reduce your blood pressure. Your exercise should be extremely gentle and you should not lift any heavy weights.

ARE whole wheat bread and oatmeal suitable for a diabetic?—MRS. B. D.

Whole wheat bread is better for a diabetic than bread made from white flour. Oatmeal is the best cereal for such a person, but it should be eaten very moderately.

HOW does beef liver compare in food value with beefsteak?—J. E. S.

Beef liver contains 20 per cent of protein, 71 per cent of water and 5 per cent of fat. Beefsteak contains about 60 per cent of water, 18 to 20 per cent of protein and about 20 per cent of fat. You will see that the beef liver is deficient in fat as compared with other beef products.

WOULD the continued use of a little baking soda after every meal be likely to do one any harm?—C. E. C.

The continued use of baking soda is injurious. It interferes with stomach digestion by neutralizing the hydrochloric acid therein.



SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, MARCH 17, 1918

XAVIER'S SCORE AN EASY VICTORY

Defeat Customs Eleven By One-Sided Score Of 6 To 0

LOSERS ARE OUTCLASSED

Dixon, Murray, Dew And J. Gutierrez Are The Day's Stars

After beating the Socony team by two goals to one it was anticipated that the Customs would give the St. Xavier's XI a hard game in their return League match but this, however, cannot be said of yesterday's game, for the St. Xavier's won easily by six goals to nil.

In the first half the St. Xavier's had to face the sun but in spite of this they were continually attacking and before fifteen minutes had elapsed, Murray scored a fine goal by a solo effort. This player again succeeded in beating the Customs' goalie a few minutes later by a high shot into the upper corner of the goal.

Once or twice the Customs came very near the St. Xavier's goal but the combination of their forward line was very poor and nothing resulted from their efforts. They had very hard luck on one occasion when a swift shot from their inside right just hit the cross bar and rebounded into play.

The third goal for the St. Xavier's was scored by J. Gutierrez and like the two previous goals was the result of individual effort, this player taking the ball down the line and scoring by a swift shot which was almost impossible to save. The teams crossed over with the St. Xavier's leading by 3 goals to nil. On the resumption of play the St. Xavier's, who were now playing with the sun at their backs, at once attacked but it was only for a short space of time for the Customs were working hard to score and for about twenty minutes the ball was more in the center of St. Xavier's half.

The St. Xavier's, however, again broke away and by a clever piece of work E. Gutierrez managed to score the fourth goal for his side. Dixon, who was always a very hard worker for the St. Xavier's and who was all over the field, was continually supporting the forwards and from one of his passes J. Gutierrez obtained the ball and, running down the line, brought it to the Customs' goal and scored easily.

The sixth and last goal for the St. Xavier's was scored by Dew in exact by the same style as the previous goal scored by J. Gutierrez. The game ended shortly after this and the St. Xavier's won by six goals to nil. Dixon played a very good game as center half while Murray, Dew and J. Gutierrez were in their best form. The Customs player worked hard but lack of combination prevented them from getting near the St. Xavier's goal.

C. Talon, of the Socony team, referred to the complete satisfaction of everyone.

New British War Films

The latest British war films, shown last night at the Olympic theater, are not only the latest but probably the best. They were of a somewhat different nature from the previous ones and for that reason all the more enjoyable.

There was a big house to see them, even for Saturday night, and with that as an indication of the popularity of war films it was decided to give another exhibition. This will be at the Victoria Theater, the date to be announced later.

Particular interest was shown last night in the picture of the Chinese Labor Corps. The film adequately showed the magnitude of the enterprise, though it is but a glimpse in the way.

An Appeal For A Harriers Club

From inquiries which have reached the sporting department of The China Press from time to time it would seem that there are a good many youths in Shanghai who possess a strong interest in cross-country running. Now comes an appeal for the organization here of a permanent "Harriers Club," made by a runner who has had considerable experience at home and who knows the game thoroughly. This is the chance for cross-country enthusiasts to come together and get action. As suggested in the letter, the sporting department of The China Press will be glad to receive any communications from interested parties and forward them to "Harrier." The letter follows:

Sports Editor, THE CHINA PRESS  
Dear Sir:—I have often wondered during my time in Shanghai how it is considering the large number of athletic young fellows there are here, that there has not been a Harriers Club started. Last year there was a distance race when a number of runners had a trip across country and no doubt they enjoyed it thoroughly. Even in Great Britain and America there are now Harrier clubs by the hundred and some of the best athletes of the day have been discovered by these clubs. It was nothing unusual prior to the war for some of the Harriers to start in a county junior cross-country championship, and to see these runners racing over used and familiar would do one good, each captain trying to pack his team together and using them along to capture the team prize.

Here in Shanghai one occasionally reads of the various Chinese colleges having a paper chase across country of a few miles; how much more interesting it would be if the foreign youths could form a club and on Saturday afternoons during the cool weather have a club run with the Chinese.

If a start was made and a few old hands who have been members of Harrier clubs at home gave their assistance, together with the physical instructors of the various colleges, I venture to predict that very soon there would be a strong club formed. There are no doubt many who would be only too willing to take a trial run and with a proper system of training they would very soon develop into keen enthusiasts and see the benefits of a weekly run, perhaps with a little mid-week exercise in between.

At Hongkew Park there is a fine track which is very seldom used. Here a distance race now and again could be arranged and run on without interruption. Then again, there are no doubt many young fellows who do not take any interest in football etc., but who would be interested in a cross-country club. I was reading in a paper a few weeks ago of the various athletes over in France having a cross-country race of a few miles behind the lines, which would not only keep the men fit but would also create a little pleasant excitement and diversion from the horrors of war. I should be only too pleased to assist in the forming of a club if there are others who are also willing. Perhaps the "Sports Editor" would be kind enough to receive any communications and forward them to the writer who would communicate with them direct re the starting of a club, with a few runs arranged with the various Chinese colleges for a kick off.

Thanking you for space,  
Sincerely,  
Harrier.

Help Sammy 'Play Ball'

An appeal which should find a ready response in Shanghai has just been turned over by Consul-General Sammons to the local American Amateur Baseball Club.

It is an appeal sent out by Clark J. Griffith, manager of the Washington American League Baseball club and it has to do with seeing that Sammy in France has a chance to keep his hand and eye in on the great American game. The connecting medium is the "Clark C. Griffith Ball and Bat Fund," founded for the purpose of supplying baseball equipment to the boys at the front. Some shipments have already been made, but the biggest lot sent away from America went to the bottom of the Atlantic with the torpedoed Lusitania, and more mitts, balls and bats are in demand. This is the call to the fan.

To start the ball going in Shanghai, Consul-General Sammons has turned over a check for \$11.50 to the Ball Club, the contribution of the Consul's staff. The Ball Club is going to contribute a lump sum and the appeal to the fans for small amounts—one round, full-size Mexican plunk is the suggested bit. Send the coin to Mr. J. B. Davies, Treasurer of the Shanghai American Amateur Baseball Club, 5 Jinfeng Road. (Mr. Davies was elected to be Treasurer last Friday it is announced, to take the place of Mr. S. C. Hall, other duties making Mr. Hall's services impossible.)

Judge Rummy's Court



At The Theatre

The favor that the Frawley Company has found in Shanghai is seen in the number of "by special requests" on the bill announced for their last week at the Lyceum. Tomorrow night it's "It Pays to Advertise," on Tuesday, "The Boomerang," and on Wednesday, "Kick In." Thursday and Friday nights will introduce George M. Cohan's clever adaptation, "Seven Keys to Baldpate." The same production will be given at the Saturday matinee and the farewell number will be "The House of Glass."

The remarkable story of high Russian intrigue and of the thrilling days of the revolution which has been filmed under the title of "The Fall of the Romanoffs" is announced for March 24 at the Olympic Theater. It is a gripping story well produced and has been enthusiastically received in other cities. "The Strange Case of Mary Page," episodes 7, 8 and 9, are being shown at this playhouse today.

James J. Corbett, former heavyweight champion of the world, is tarring on the screen at the Isis Theater tonight in the role of Raffles in "The Burglar and the Lady." There's a matinee at 3 p.m. and tomorrow new episodes of "The Voice of the Vire" will arrive.

Captain Bruce Bairnsfather's cinematograph cartooning, which has proved so successful with Apollo audiences as his sketches in the "Bystander," will be shown again at that theater tonight. In addition there is an interesting Pathé story called "Which?" the British and American Jazettes and comedy and educational films. Today's matinee is showing episodes of 7 and 8 of "The Seven Years' War," new episodes of which appear tomorrow. New Barnstaple pictures will be screened beginning Thursday.

An excellent Paramount picture, "The Victory of Conscience," a thriller, will be shown at the Victoria tonight and his afternoon. Episodes 4, 5 and 6 of the popular mystery series "The Strange Case of Mary Page" will be shown tomorrow.

Music for Today

- The following program will be played by the Municipal orchestra at the Town Hall today beginning at 4.30 o'clock:
1. Overture, Cleopatra.....Enna
  2. Three dances from Henry VIII.....German
  3. Suite from the Casse Noisette.....Tchakovsky
  4. Ballet.....Tchakovsky
  5. Overture Minutiers.....Danse
  6. Danse Chinoise.....Danse
  7. Danse des Mirtilons.....Danse
  8. Marche.....Danse
  9. Valse des Fleurs.....Danse
  10. Trepac.....Danse
  11. Norwegian Carnival.....Svendsen
  12. Suite from the Ballet.....Danse
  13. Sylvia.....Danse
  14. Les Chatterboxes.....Danse
  15. Valse Lente.....Danse
  16. Pizzicati.....Danse
  17. Cortège de Bacchus.....Danse
  18. A. de Kryger.....Danse
- Conductor-in-charge.

Domino Gives 'Detective' Denniston Third Degree



Reynolds Denniston

By Domino  
When Tim Frawley gets hold of a good thing he likes to stick to it. Well, he's got a good thing in Reynolds Denniston and he is just going to cling on. I hope Denny won't mind my calling him a thing. He is much too big to get up against. I've got a whole lot to say about the man in the picture. He dropped in to see me a couple of days ago and over some tea and tit-bits we talked about plays and players. I found it very hard to get him to say much about himself, but after an hour or so I got enough to write this apasm.

There is one story up against Denny that is too good to miss. He seems to make a corner in detective parts, and he certainly knows how to handle crooks. The whole trouble is that the modern drama-tist endows his rogues and vagabonds with so many appealing virtues that the honest man hasn't a chance with an ordinary audience. That's just what Denny is suffering from. He is generally the straight, strict seeker after shirkers and wouldn't seem to set the settler upon the sinner severely and savagely. One charming matron, the wife of a particularly nice, curly grey-haired man, took her hubby to task after a performance of "The Thirteenth Chair" and said: "Do you know Reynolds Denniston?"

"Yes, my dear" said the man. "Oh!" said wife "don't introduce him to me, he's a beast." Hubby tried to explain that the off-the-stage-mild-mannered Denny was only playing a part. "Never mind, he's a beast and I don't want to know him, so there!" said the lady.

Poor old Denny! That is the worst of allowing your figure to expand out of the costumes of a juvenile lead.

Reynolds was born in New Zealand at a very early age and from the time he put over bluff on his teacher he has always sought relaxation and retribution on the stage. Way back before the nineteen hundreds he visited South Africa and after donning a suit of khaki, did his best, in company with others, to settle things down there. When that feat had been accomplished he imitated Bill Bailey and wouldn't go home. He got a chance to play in fine company. Edward Saxe—he of the beautiful voice and one of London's favorites—was playing a big bunch of brilliant bills and bagged him. He was very successful in this venture and he'd do charming audience and even satirizing dramatic critics he got a Valentine. In other words he looked, loved, longed for and landed (Continued on Page 3)

'Tis St. Patrick's Day

This is St. Patrick's Day. Last night the Irishmen gathered together at the Palace Hotel to do honor to their national saint and to shake hands between North and South. The dinner was excellent, and a long program started almost before the soup had disappeared. It was a real jolly topsy turvy Irish evening.

The President, Mr. H. G. Simms, proposed the toast of the King, which was drunk to musical honors, and then in a delightful speech calling for the health of St. Patrick he said that a shadow had been cast upon the day by the recent death of John Redmond. The President said that Redmond had but one purpose and that was a happy and contented Ireland. Redmond gave everything to Ireland. He had one virtue: he never made enemies. He was a remarkable Parliamentarian and one who could make romance out of the multiplication table.

"Irishmen," said the President, "have a fondness for dwelling upon past grievances. There is no hope for the past but a good deal for the future."

The President in reminding the members that they were maintaining three beds in Ireland for the Irish wounded read telegrams of thanks from the Lord Mayo of Dublin and Cork and from General Sir George Richardson. The toast of the Irishmen at the front was proposed by Major Trueman in an interesting speech.

"I want a representative of a regiment of Foot Guards, eight regiments of the line and many other battalions raised for Kitchener's Army, also two regiments of Dragoons and one each of Hussars and Lancers," said Major Trueman. "When we raise the number of Irishmen who had volunteered and were serving at the end of the first year of the war, compared with latest figures, we are faced by the unpleasant conviction that our countrymen have not come forward as they ought to support their gallant countrymen in the field."

"I would like to see every mother's son of an Irishman who was young enough or old enough to fight, join an Irish regiment and go to the western front. I'll guarantee that the only grievance left to any one of them would be that he did not enlist before."

Today's Football

The Jewish Recreation Club and the Willows Football Club teams will meet at 2.45 p.m. today at Hongkew Park. The following will represent the J. R. C.:  
D. Whitman, H. J. Rant, M. Fox, C. Fuxman, (Capt.), R. J. Moalem, A. Malla, H. Abrahams, G. Tuttleman, H. Whitgob, H. M. Whitgob, G. Saltoun.  
Reserve: R. Saltoun, S. Moalem.

Mirovitch and Pastro Today

The first of the series of historical concerts by Mirovitch and Pastro, the Russian artists who scored so successfully with Shanghai music lovers in a previous engagement, will be given at the Olympic Theater this afternoon, beginning at 3.15 o'clock. The program is a most excellently arranged one.

BLACK DIAMOND IS CUP WINNER

Takes Feature Event Of Paper Hunt Races, Ridden By Mr. Johnstone

BORNIITE COMES IN SECOND

Surprise Is Sprung In The Hungjao Cup Race, Won By Buxted

Sparkling weather, a good crowd, some stiff competition and sufficient upsetting of the "dope" to keep the bettors on their toes combined yesterday to make the Shanghai Paper Hunt Club's annual race meeting a thoroughly successful affair.

Good fields were the rule, with favorite jockeys in plenty. The biggest field of the day went away for the Hung Jao Plate, which was productive of surprise in the shape of Buxted and Cowiehan, Mr. Dalgleish riding the former in to a one-length win—which paid out \$117.10 to his fanciers—and Mr. Buxted annexing the secondary honors, to the rounding tune of \$403.80 in the pari-mutuel rooms. Mr. Johnstone was high rider of the day, bringing home three firsts and an equal number of seconds.

Mr. Johnstone put a second leg on the Club Challenge Cup when he rode Black Diamond twice round the course to an easy victory. Mr. Benbow-Rowe and Bornite also followed last year's event by bringing in Bornite, winner of the previous Cup, for second place. The field got away to an excellent start on this feature number, with Rosewood cutting away to the lead, Black Diamond and Standard Dahlia trailing close. But Fortune went behind a cloud for Mr. Burkill at the second jump and Rosewood swerved out of the course, laying himself under a handicap that a gallant effort was unable to overcome. From the time of Rosewood's defection Black Diamond was many lengths out of range and he was not even challenged in the stretch. Mr. Burkill rode a wonderful race and worked Rosewood up to a position where he was threatening for place by the time the Widows' Monument was reached the second time. But here it was evident here that the effort was too much and the pony weakened under the long grind.

The first race of the day gave promise of good things to follow by turning in a dead heat for second honors between Grey Goose and Spaghetti. A couple of riders were unhorsed in the chases but no damage was done.

The detailed results follow:

1.—The Tamsin Plate.—First pony to receive \$50, second pony \$20. If five or more starters, third pony \$10. Weight 164lbs. Winners of any flat race, after January 1, 1917, 5lbs. extra; of two or more flat races, 7lbs. extra. Ponies that have won any Derby, St. Leger or Champions after January 1, 1917, 10lbs. extra. Penalties not accumulative. Jockeys who have never won more than three flat races allowed 5lbs.; jockeys who have never won more than three flat races, riding their own ponies, allowed 7 lbs.—One Mile and a quarter.

Mr. John Johnstone's grey Burnin' Daylight, Mr. Johnstone ..... 154-1  
Mr. Shanghai's grey Grey Goose, Mr. Hill ..... 161-2  
Mr. E. Schoch's black Spaghetti, Mr. Schoch ..... 148-2  
Also ran—Discard, Mr. D. Toeg; The Faked Bird, Mr. Lockyer; Kensington, Mr. H. E. Morris; La Meuse, Mr. Siffert; Touchwood, Mr. I. Ezra; Skagooe, Mr. Grayridge; Golden Fly, Mr. McElin; Medina, Mr. Rowe; Hawkeye, Mr. Deazutte; Quickand, Mr. March; Bazeaway, Mr. Sleep.  
Dead heat.

Won by four lengths; dead heat. Time 2.41.2-6.  
Pari-mutuel, for win \$12.30. Places, 1st \$6.50, 2nd \$6.50, 3rd \$25.40.  
Members' sweep, 1st pony ticket No. 311, 319 and 116, dead heat. Unplaced, 25, 399, 235, 28, 400, 300, 181, 84, 355, 382 and 267.

2.—The Jorrock Cup.—A Steeplechase. First pony to receive \$50, second pony \$25. If five or more starters, third pony \$15. Weight 167lbs. Winners of any Paper Hunt Club event this season 1917-1918, 7lbs. extra. Winners of any Steeplechase excluded. Jockeys who have never won a Steeplechase allowed 5lbs.—From Long-Gate Gate, Once Round and In.

Mr. N. W. Hickling's grey Cat-rickfagus, Mr. Master ..... 153-1  
Mr. J. Johnstone's grey Border Mustang, Mr. Johnstone ..... 167-4  
Mr. Stables' black Blackfoot, Mr. Stables ..... 164-9  
Also ran—The Card, Mr. Commons; Croyden, Mr. Hughes; Tresheth, Mr. ...



